The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,127 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captain	
* L. SHANNON	4139	900 J. S. Murray	.....31st, Oct.
—CATHAY	2913	500 M. de Horne	.....28th "
* L. BOKARA	2911	530 C. R. Edwards	.....4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6040	1250 G. F. Cass	.....11th "
L. HYDASPES	3384	900 E. Crow	.....18th "
—SURAT	3112	550 J. L. Pardit	.....25th "
L. VERONA	3416	600 F. Spaak	.....2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Brindisi. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,50 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 101 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Turin, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700 A. B. Daniell	.....28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3867	950 R. Harvey	.....11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamer leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800 .....20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800 .....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800 .....1st Dec.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800 .....20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
S.S. ASIA	3350	480 Capt. J. Craig	15th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500 Capt. Hoothby	19th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Dropping Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutt-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 4. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 14, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINE YARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIFTY PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rud sheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Chrstoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
" " " 8 doz. Pints "	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	..
Krucst Irroy a Cafte d'Or	" 56 0	..
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 62 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" ..	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" ..	" 28 0
Marcopranner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MESDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ..
Fine "	" 22 0 ..
Very fine "	" 27 0 ..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0 ..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0 ..
Los Canons	" 16 0 " 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0 ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0 ..
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0 ..
Chateau Lafitte	" 28 0 ..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0 ..

From MUNNER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0 ..
Margaux Medoc	" 16 0 ..
Chateau Larose	" 23 0 ..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MESDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0 ..

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0 ..
Chateau Roemer	" 19 0 ..

From FRANZ SCARVAST.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0 " 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
Red Bar	" 16 0 " 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0 " 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	" 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MESDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0
" " *	" 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 0	..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's	" 4 0	..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0 ..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0 ..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0 ..
Etna Rossa	" 11 0 ..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0 ..
Do. Finest	" 18 0 ..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0 ..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0 ..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 10 to 2lbs.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality " ½ lb. tin at	0 9
" do.	1 0
" 2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 1 8
Do. medium size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ..	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, August 28, 1887.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

Size..	Prices per dozen 4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid	Rs. 1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid	" 1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous	" 1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.

CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS.

	Rs. as.
No. 8 Octavo Notepaper size, One day on page, with Sundays and index., size 7½ by 5.	4 4
No. 9 Do. do. Two days on page, whole page for Saturday, 7½ by 5	3 4
No. 11 Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, 7½ by 5	2 12
No. 11b Do. do. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. and right for accounts, 7½ by 5	3 4
No. 12 Enlarged Small Octave, 2 days on page, 6¼ by 3½	2 12
No. 13 Small Octavo, a week in an opening, 6¼ by 3½	1 10
No. 15 Long Narrow Svo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3¼	1 10
No. 18 Pocket Diary, Gent's size 5 by 3½, a week in an opening, gilt edges, Tuck	1 10
No. 20 Pocket Diary, Three days on page, size 3½ by 2½	1 0

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 31 Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1 0
No. 31 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 12
No. 32 Folio Foolscap size, a week on a page, and space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1 0
No. 32 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 4
No. 33 Quarto size, a week in an opening with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1 0
No. 33 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 4
No. 34 Quarto size, a week on a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	0 12
No. 35 Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7½ by 4½	0 12
No. 35 Do. do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1 0
No. 37 Folio Foolscap size, Universal Diary, a week on a page, space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8	0 12

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET, POONA.	12 Pall Mal LONDON.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Dalladeries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT. PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied, at Fabric Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 48 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... " 24 "
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 30 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

FINE MALE ELEPHANT
FOR SALE.
AGED about forty-five; strong fine muknæ; believed to be perfectly sound in all respects; first mover; sold for a somewhat uncertain temper. Apply to Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amroti.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
19 0 ... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 10 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19 0 .. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 10 8
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
24 0 .. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13 0
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
22 0 ... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 12 0
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
32 0 ... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17 0
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
20 0 ... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11 0
	A good light refreshing Wine.		
23 0 ... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux Dist.	13 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
32 0 ... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine	... 17 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LIGHT AND DURABLE. THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS."

A SPECIAL SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	Rs.	27	0 to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	"	40	0 to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under Seat, or berth of Cabin	"	45	0 to	50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	"	45	0 to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	"	55	0 to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	"	12	0 to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	"	38	0 to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	"	36	0 to	56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	"	12	0 to	96 0
COURIER BAGS	"	10	0 to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	"	20	0 to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	"	65	0 to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	"	100	0 to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	"	75	0 to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	"	19	0 to	40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	"	5	12 to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	"	6	8 to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	"	24	0 to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	"	12	8	...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	"	17	0 to	28 0

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

Cash or V. P. P. Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, AERATED WATERS, &c., &c.,
BY
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

BEGS to inform his Patrons and Constituents in Bombay, the Mofussil and throughout India, that he has now removed his

LAMP WAREHOUSE

from No. 28, MEDOWS STREET, to LARGER and more COMMODIOUS Premises,

to NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(Opposite the Frere Fountain)

where, with the vastly increased accommodation afforded by these Premises, he is better prepared to execute all Orders with greater facility and despatch. His long experience in the Lamp business will enable him to give to his Patrons the best attention to all their requirements in this line.

R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
to NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
LATE No. 28, Medows Street.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	... ... Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	... ... " 65
" Gold Half-Hunting "	" ... ... " 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
& LEATHER MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager.....MR. H. STANLEY.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,

HARRY STANLEY'S

SHAKESPERIAN DRAMATIC,

OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY

WILL APPEAR

To-night, Saturday, for the 2nd time in Bombay, 15th October,

IN

OFFENBACH'S

GRAND MILITARY OPERA COMIQUE IN 3 ACTS, ENTITLED

LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR.

By the kind courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of "2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment," part of their SPLENDID BAND will appear during the Performance.

This Opera ran over 3 years in Paris, 2 years in London, and 6 months in Australia.

MONDAY, GRAND PANTOMIME HARLEQUIN, JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MURRAY," arrived from ANTWERP, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th October 1887.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th inst., on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, on a long lease, if required, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Top of Bandora Hill. It has a large garden and good servants' quarters and stables. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRSIVE, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 19th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	
CLAN MURRAY..	2,100	E. Worfolk.	1st Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we shall REMOVE our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS by the 20th instant, from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS, ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc,

Church Gate Street, 16, Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INDORE COTTON PRESS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 22nd October, 18-7, at 4 p.m., in the Council Hall, at Mouli Bungalow, to recover arrears of Revenue due by the Owners of the said Cotton Press. Intending purchasers should be present before the Council on the date and at the time mentioned above.

R. RAGOONATH ROW, Prime Minister to H. H. M. Holkar.

Durbar General Department, Dated 6th October, 1887.

TOYS.

BOLTON & CO. have JUST UNPACKED, a very large and varied Selection of TOYS of every description, very moderately priced.

BOLTON & CO.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidently recommend our new Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA Cigars and Cheroots, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown.

	Per Box of 100. Rs. a.
SUMATRA.—A Splendid Havannah-shaped Cigar, made from the finest Calicut Tobacco, with a proportion of real Cuba and Sumatra leaf, in such quantity that the mildness of the latter kinds is combined with the fragrant aroma of the former.....	4 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash; in first rate condition.....	3 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 2, a smaller but just as choice Cigar as the above.....	2 12
LUNKAH.—A very fine long Cheroot, with full flavour.....	2 8
HAVANNAH.—BISMARCK I. A fine selected Cigar, very well made, with rich flavour...	2 4
HAVANNAH.—BISMARCK II. A choice Smoke, rather thicker than Bismarck, well recommended.....	2 0
MANILLA.—Small; a Cheroot much approved.	1 8
MANILLA.—Large	1 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, CIGAR MERCHANTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1888, estimated at 10,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 0, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire on WEDNESDAY, 9th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th October 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the Twenty-second instant, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS OF, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will leave Bombay at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 11 p.m., and will leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-3 noon, 9 p.m., and 11 p.m.

SECOND.—The Down and the Up South East Mail Trains will run as at present, but they will stop at Lonl. They will not stop at Patas and Karad.

THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 6-30 p.m., will leave instead at 7-5 p.m.

FOURTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Kalchur will start at 3 a.m. instead of at 7-3 p.m., as at present.

FIFTH.—The Mixed Trains between Bhusawal and Harda will be extended to Jabalpur and run as under, namely :—

The down Train will leave Bhusawal at 7-15 a.m., arrive at Sonagpur at 10-30 p.m., leave at 5 a.m., and arrive at Jabalpur at 12-30 noon.

The Up Train will leave Jabalpur at 2 p.m., arrive at Sohagpur at 9-15 p.m., leave at 4 a.m., and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-30 p.m.

SIXTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be slightly altered, and additional Local Trains will run between those places.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Jhansi and Manmar, the Bhopal, the Khandgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For Information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Twenty-second of October 1887, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 24th day of October 1887, for constructing Ward Office at Reay Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per each copy.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (950) to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. (950) will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Department, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th October 1887.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick.....	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP, Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo.....	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo.....	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick ...	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.— Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size ouvelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above...	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2 8	each.
"ARLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour. 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of a Spacious Building next to G. D'Angelis' Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 71' 10"×30' Front Verandah 29½'×6' 8." Back Verandah 60'×17'. Private Room 31½'×9. Apply to E. DE COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be speedily, safely, treated without stomach medicine. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. The pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent in a plain envelope, free. The Morison Remedy Co. Ltd., 36a, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD

COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,

Uniform in Quality.

Simple in Construction,

Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERUS* SWITZERLAND

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"

JUBILEE PUZZLE

Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in London.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1887.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with accordingly to law. The Police has been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of—

CASTOR OIL.
COCOANUT OIL.
KEROSINE OIL.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.
TALLOW, best clarified, white.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1, to Company's sample.
Do. No. 2 do. do.
Do. No. 3 do. do.

Required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay and Ajmere Depots with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and he Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company") and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN, Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SMALL STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January, 1888. Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Form of Tender with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company") and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN, Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Octo. 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 1- per cent. will be made from each pay ent until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (local time), and by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Aden, up to 11 a.m., (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

For Aden Commissariat.

Aden...	Leather Articles..	Under Schedule No. 8.	Tenders to be received on 21st October 1887.	
	Wooden Articles.	Do. No. 9	Do.	do.
	Bamboo & Rattan Articles.	Do. No. 10	Do.	do.
	Tin, Brass and Iron Ware.	Do. No. 11	Do.	do.
	Chickens and Eggs.	Do. No. 14	Do.	21 do.
	Fish, Salted.	Do. No. 16	Do.	20 do.
Aden & Coast. Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Kurbee and Straw.	Do. No. 18	Do.	20 do.
	Butter and Milk.	Do. No. 22	Do.	24 do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel, For Commissariat General.

Commissariat General's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Kurrachee ..... Hyderabad .. Mhow ..... Ahmednagar	Carriage for the Conveyances of Funeral parties, &c., and Coffins.	Under Schedule No. 3.	Tenders to be received on 21st Oct. next.	
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednuggur Mhow ..... Nusseerabad Neemuch ..... Kurrachee.... Hyderabad .. Deesa ..... Ahmedabad.. Jubbulpore ..	Wooden articles Copper, Iron and Tinware Crockery and Chinaware. Leather articles. Bamboo and Rattan Articles. Country Medicines. Butter, Milk. Chickens, Eggs, &c.,	Do. No. 4 Do. No. 5 Do. No. 9 Do. No. 37	Do. Do. Do. Do.	do. do. do. 21 do.
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Kurrachee.....	Fish Salted.	Do. No. 6	Do.	20 do.
Bombay ..... Mhow ..... Nuprabad..... Ahmednuggur Mhow ..... Nusseerabad Neemuch ..... Hyderabad .. Ahmedabad.. Commissariat Storekeeper General ..... Bombay ..... Mhow	Tow, Country. Shaw, paddy, or rice. Kurbee. McDougall's Disinfecting Powder or Calvert's Powder. Bones. Mucos.	Do. No. 8 A Do. No. 32 Do. No. 33 Do. No. 41 Do. No. 45 Do. No. 44	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	20 do. 20 do. do. 21 do. do. 20 do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel, For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

POONA MIRAJ SECTION

OF

WEST DECCAN LINE.

NOTICE.

MAHABLESHWAR PASSENGERS.

Acceleration of speed of Trains between Poona and Miraj.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 15th October 1887, the speed of Trains between Poona and Miraj will be accelerated.

The timing of trains will be as under :—

Stations.	Ordinary Mixed Train.	Ordinary Mixed Train.	Stations.	Ordinary Mixed Train.	Ordinary Mixed Train.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Poona.....Dep.	8 15	3 30	Miraj .....Dep.	4 30	...
Jejuri ..... „	10 40	5 50	Sangli..... „	7 25	...
Wathar (for Mahableshwar) „			Karad ..... „	10 20	...
	1 40	8 55	Koregaon { Arr.	12 25	...
Satara road „	2 20	9 25	Dep.	12 38	9 0
Koregaon { Dep.	2 50	...	Satara road „	1 5	9 35
Karad ..... „	3 0	...	Wathar (for Mahableshwar) „	2 0	10 46
Sangli..... „	5 0	...	Jejuri ..... „	4 49	1 38
Miraj..... Arr.	8 15	...	Poona ..... Arr.	7 0	4 0
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Wathar is the nearest Station for Mahableshwar.—Passengers leaving Bombay at 11 p.m., arriving Poona 3 a.m., can take the 8-15 a.m. train from the S. M. R. temporary (Ghorpuri) Station, arriving at Wathar at 1-20 p.m.

Passengers leaving Bombay at 8 a.m., arriving at Poona 2-30 p.m., can take the 3-30 p.m. train from S. M. R. Poona (Ghorpuri) Station and arrive at Wathar at 5-30 p.m.

There are Waiting and Refreshment Rooms at Wathar.

First and Second Class Return Tickets from Poona to Wathar are issued at a fare and a half.

	Single	Return.
Poona to Wathar,		
First Class.....	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 9-12
Second Class	„ 3-4	„ 4-14

The following are understood to be the approximate charges for dak conveyance from Wathar to Mahableshwar. The journey could occupy about 6 hours.

For Mail Tonga.....	Rs. 4
For Tonga (3 passengers)	„ 10
For Pheeton.....	„ 15

The Railway Company is not responsible for correctness of information relating to dak arrangements.

For further particulars see Time Tables.

W. J. MURRAY, Agent.

Parel, 1st October, 1887.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS

OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800 000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but an interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Acting Agent.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly guard the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating tormentis if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should be carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensation of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honour

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Carlton *vs.* G.T.M.O. Cricket Club.
Band, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 5 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, York Regt, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley's Opera Bouffe Coy., 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nubia (s), for Calcutta; Europa (s), Dunkirk; Pachumbe (s), Coast and Karachi; Chollerton (s), Rangoon; Australia (s), London; Titania (s), China; and Bostinna Bay (s), Moulmein.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. Scobie was an additional passenger for Brindisi by the Homeward mail that sailed yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th September 1887 was 214,044 maunds, and in money Rs. 36,719.

LOST PROPERTY.—Basker Ramchunder, living at Funneswady, reported to the police that he dropped a purse containing a gold ring set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 100, and Rs. 4 in cash, somewhere about Mody Bandar, on the 12th instant.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at their Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 p.m.:—

March .....Little sister's gone to sleep ..P. Scott.
Overture ...Schubert ..... Suppi.
Quadrilles..From Opera Dorothy .....Buccalossi.
Fantasia ...Concord ..... F. Bent.
Valse .....Viola Dreamer .....Buccalossi.
Polka .....Sassy Nell ..... Leon Durfonne.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Girgaum, touching the death of Moroba Bamlajee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a carpenter of dissipated habits, and very much involved. On being reprimanded by his mother on Thursday, on account of his bad habits, he went into his room, fastened the door from the inside, and hanged himself from a rafter on the roof of his house. A verdict of suicidal death by hanging himself with a rope was recorded.

2ND/1ST BATTALION EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 8 p.m.:—

March.....Lee Reel.
Galop .....Harvest Home.
Schottische.....Little Dorrit.
Bugle .....March
Quadrilles .....Royal Irish.
Polka .....Pepita
Hornpipe.....

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday the 11th inst, Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. There were present:—Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, J. A. da Gama, B. S. Shroff, D. B. Master, Jehangeer J. Cursetji, A. D. Mody, J. P. Nicholson, A. Bocarro, Darashaw D. Writer, Jumnadas Premchand, N. N. Katrak, B. H. Dantra, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master read notes of a case of opium poisoning.

DISORDERLY HINDUS.—Superintendent Crummy yesterday charged Baba Dowjee and four other Hindus before Mr. Ryan with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a police sepoy. It appeared that the policeman was doing duty in Funneswadi, and hearing a disturbance, in which the accused participated, went to them to restore order. He interfered between the first prisoner and another man while they were fighting, and was assaulted by him. The first prisoner struck the sepoy in the eye and on the hand and body, and he was generally hustled by the others. Mr. Ryan fined Baba Dowjee Rs. 10, or in default 14 days' imprisonment, and the other four Rs. 5 each.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged Syed Goolab Hoosein and Jooba Tendah before Mr. Ryan with having loitered about the streets on Thursday night. A sepoy, on going his rounds, noticed the accused, whose actions were suspicious. He questioned them, but as they were unable to account for themselves, he took them into custody. The first prisoner had no less than thirteen convictions recorded against him. In sentencing him to three months' hard labour, the Magistrate said he was incorrigible and informed him that if he were placed before the Court again he would be sent to the Sessions and then probably transported. The other accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, his Worship remarking that he was but young in crime and was probably being led by his companion into mischief.

PATHANS AT ENMITY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Goolab Vizier charged Sultan Mahomed Pathan before Mr. Ryan with assault. The complainant, it appeared, incurred the displeasure of the accused, against whose brother he had once given evidence. In revenge the accused met him in a lonely street one night and assaulted him with a stick. For the defence it was urged that the case was one got up by another Mahomedan enemy of the accused. The Magistrate, however, find the accused Rs. 10. Expecting an adverse decision, the accused, it appeared, had brought to the Court a gang of friends and a bundle of sticks, which he hid in a gutter in front of the Court house. Fortunately, Superintendent MacDermott had the sticks promptly secured in the chowkey. If he had not done so, the termination of this petty case might have been quite different from what it was.

PAYING OFF OLD SCORES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevy, Frederick Harliston, head saloon waiter of the s.s. Malwa, charged W. Bradley and H. Dadley, under-stewards of the s.s. Australia, with assault. It appeared from the evidence that the men were drinking at the bar of the Alexandra Hotel, near the Prince's Dock. Harliston was on bad terms with the defendants, who had been on the Malwa with him. After having had a bottle of whiskey, as the others were getting jolly he left. Shortly afterwards Bradley and several others who were with him, including Dadley, rush after his gharry. Bradley mounted behind the victoria and commenced beating Harliston on the head and back with stick, while the other pelted him with stones. When near the Dock gates they desisted, and the complainant hurried on board. In defence it was averred that the whole thing was false. Bradley and his companion readily admitted that they had all been drinking, and said that Harliston had been intoxicated too, but denied having hit or thrown stones at the saloon waiter, and they called witnesses, who bore them out in this. In deciding the case, the Magistrate said though the complainant had not brought any direct corroborative evidence to support the charge, he thought it highly improbable that he would go to a Court of justice and state a string of falsehoods, knowing well he could be charged with perjury. The Magistrate quite believed that Bradley and Dadley did commit the assault as described on Wednesday night, thinking that they would get off, as their ship was leaving on Friday. But the law was for once too quick for them, and they would have to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

THE KOLI DISTURBANCE.—The hearing of the evidence of all the cases against Rama Muria and his gang was concluded, on Thursday, before Mr. Bagnell, who committed all the accused persons to take their trial at the Sessions, under sections 395, 302, 366 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, namely dacoity, murder, abduction, and grievous hurt. The accused persons were examined, and all of them denied knowledge of the crime imputed to them. With reference to the dacoity on Nigdalla Police Post, the accused No. 1, Rama Muria, and two of the Police guns and accoutrements found in his possession had not been stolen, but were purchased by him, from the Police station at Nigdalla, for a sum of five hundred rupees. —*Deccan Herald.*

MR. PHIPSON AND HIS SNAKES.—Mr. H. M. Phipson, of the Bombay Natural History Society, has an almost fatherly weakness for snakes, and the poisonous ones more particularly. Stories of a gruesome nature occasionally drift up from Bombay, which tell how that energetic *savant* "dallies with the crested worm," alive and glass-caged. He has now published the results of his observations on the "Rock Snake kept in the Society's rooms," giving a list of its dinners for the space of one year. Unfortunately, he does not give the length or girth of the snake, merely saying that when a thermometer was inserted into its mouth six men were necessary to hold it down. All this enormous strength was kept up from May 1886 to May 1887 on nothing more appetising than twenty-three rats, three hens, three crows and one kestrel eaten alive. Throughout, what is pleasantly called the cold weather in Bombay the python hybernated, during which time its temperature fell from 82 deg. normal to 73 deg. and on waking up it spent nearly one month, returning to its normal temperature and—proof that excessive fasting is neither good for man nor beast —was unwell after its first full meal, a live rat.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY AND THE PROPOSED DOG TAX.—A special general meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held, on Thursday morning, at the Municipal Office, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee in the chair. The Government Resolution regarding the proposal to introduce a Dog Tax in the City of Poona was next considered. Mr. Shitaram Hari Chiplunkar said that it would be well to ascertain the number of dogs before considering the proposal of the imposition of the Tax. Mr. Plunkett said that some measures were quite necessary to keep the dog nuisance under control, and that there must be a register of all dogs owned by the people. Mr. Vanjushi was quite against the consideration of the proposal. He said that the people were already informed they must put collars upon their respective dogs, that with the exception of some solitary instances no complaints were received of private dogs having been destroyed by the Police, and, lastly, he said that a repetition of the above warning would be sufficient to remove the inconvenience complained of by Colonel Wise, Inspector-General of Police. He also said that public opinion should be obtained under section 21 of the old Municipal Act before carrying out the proposal. Doctor Visram was for increasing the amount of the Tax from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. After a great deal of discussion, the consideration of the subject was postponed to some future meeting.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE third quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Capt. Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Sir Frank H. Souter, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Major G. W. Martin, Col. G. L. C. Morewether, Captain H. O. Selby, R. E., Drs. T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, E. F. Underwood, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serai, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, E. R. Freeborn, Goculdas Jugmohundas, A.M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javarilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Kursandas Vallabdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, H. R. King, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmsjee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Javarilal Umiashanker submitted the following resolution:—"That the Chairman of the Corporation be requested to inform the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department that the General Committee of the Corporation have nearly completed their examination of the draft Municipal Bill for the city of Bombay (Bill No. 4 of 1887), and that the Corporation, on the approval of the Committee's report and of the recommendations made therein, propose addressing Government on the subject, and further to request that, pending the receipt by Government of the letter and the report containing the views of the Corporation, his Excellency in Council will be pleased to request the Select Committee on the Bill not to proceed with its consideration." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Javarilal said his object is submitting the motion was to see that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to consider and report upon the Municipal Bill, did not proceed with their work until they had before them the views of the Corporation. He was informed that the first meeting of the Select Committee was to have been held at Poona on Monday last, and that their intention was to sit from day to day till the Government removed to Mahableshwar. He trusted that it would not take the Select Committee long to put themselves in possession of the views of the Corporation on the Bill. He was glad to see that the General Committee of the Corporation, appointed on the 14th July last, had almost finished their examination of the Bill, and their report was ready. It had, however, to be submitted for their approval and adoption. But that would not take long. He must say that the General Committee had done their work with commendable zeal and energy within the amazing short space of three months. He considered that for a Bill of this kind even six months would not be too long, having regard to the size of the Bill, to the intricate nature of the questions it dealt with, and to the generally retrograde character of the measure. It was very desirable that the report and the recommendations of the Corporation should be before the Select Committee before they commenced their scrutiny of it.

Captain Selby having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

THE TANSA LOAN INTEREST.

The next subject for discussion were certain payments recommended by the Town Council to be made from the surplus revenue of the last year. The first of these appropriations was an item of Rs. 1,01,009 which, Mr. Javarilal Umiashankar proposed, that the Corporation should sanction in order to make up the sum of Rs. 3,70,000 required for the Tansa Loan interest for 1886-87. Mr. Javarilal said that the sum of Rs. 3,70,000 had to be set apart every year to meet the interest on the Tansa Loan, which, when raised to the full amount, would be a crore and twenty-three lakhs of rupees. Last year the sum set apart was Rs. 1,01,000 short of the required amount of interest, and now that the Corporation had an available balance of something like nine lakhs of rupees, it was desirable to sanction the sum of Rs. 1,01,000.

Mr. Sayani seconded the proposition, which was eventually carried.

SANITARY LOANS.

Mr. Khote proposed that the Corporation should sanction the appropriation of Rs. 2,53,220 from the surplus revenue, being the amount short received on the issue of the 44 lakhs loan. Mr. Khote said that this was the sanitary loan which they had raised in the open market at a discount, the sales having been made at 94, 95 and 96. The sum that was now asked for represented the difference between the par value and the rates at which the loan was sold.

Mr. Jamsedji P. Kapadia urged that the Corporation should always watch for the time when they could place their loans in the market to the best advantage. In the present instance, had they waited for a better opportunity, they should not have lost such a large amount.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik observed that they had not raised the sanitary loan this year, and were, therefore, paying for something which had been done in the past. If that was the case, the fact ought to have been mentioned.

The Acting Commissioner said the loan was raised in 1885-86 at the time of the Russian scare, on account of which they had got very bad terms.

Rao Saheb Mandlik said he did not allude to any scare or to the mode in which the money was raised. He simply wanted to say that attention should have been drawn to the time at which the loan was raised.

The proposition was then carried.

The next proposal was the sanction of Rs. 17,500, being one-half year interest on the 7 lakhs loan. Mr. Khote, in moving a proposition to this effect, said that the 44 lakhs loan having been found insufficient for the purpose of carrying out sanitary works, they had to raise another loan of 7 lakhs this year. Now the interest for the half year was due, which they were asked to sanction.

The proposition was carried.

THE MODE OF STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Javarilal Umiashanker moved for the sanction of the Corporation to the appropriation from the surplus revenue of Rs. 60,000 as an additional grant for street improvement. At the last meeting the Commissioner had explained that the grant provided in the budget for street improvement had almost been exhausted, and that it was necessary for the Corporation to make an additional grant, in order to enable him to take up set-backs as they arose. When the question was brought before the Town Council, the Commissioner was asked whether a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the rest of the year would not suffice. But he said that, as the number of set-back cases were numerous, it would be necessary to sanction a grant of Rs. 60,000. The proposal, having received the approval of the Town Council, was now placed before the Corporation.

Colonel Morewether, in seconding the proposition, observed that it was an absolutely necessary provision on the part of the Corporation to make.

Dr. Blaney moved an amendment that the grant be passed at Rs. 30,000. It might possibly be found necessary, before the close of the year, to pass an additional grant of Rs. 30,000; and if he was satisfied of the necessity he would be among the first members of the Corporation to give his consent to it. At present, however, the amount which he proposed would be quite sufficient for the purpose of the Commissioner.

The speaker had some experience of the way in which set-backs were taken up in Bombay, and he knew how in many cases Municipal money had simply been wasted. Take for instance the Gibb's Road. A very wide, and an unnecessarily wide, road was made there, a great house was pulled down, and a very large sum was paid for a very small portion of the road taken up by the Municipality. Even more scandalous waste of rate-payers' money was made in the case of the Girgaum Back Road. There they had a road 100 feet wide, very large sums were paid for set-backs. But he was not at all satisfied that the improvement was demanded by the state of the traffic along that road. He thought, therefore, that the Corporation would be simply doing their duty, if they judiciously gave, from time to time, such grants for road improvements as were absolutely necessary. The road improvement grant stood formerly for a number of years at Rs. 30,000. Then it rose to Rs. 50,000, and last year it was proposed by Mr. Olivant to put it at a lakh of rupees. The speaker was prepared to meet the cases of necessary expenditure as they rose, and would be willing to give his vote for half-a-lakh or two lakhs or more, if he was assured of the necessity. But it was, at the same time, very desirable that the Corporation should very carefully inquire into the necessity, when-ever grants for set-backs were applied for. In fritter-ing away their money in little bits of improvement here and there, the Corporation were completely discarding the statesmanlike and administrative mode of doing the best for the trade traffic of the city. They had already spent about 15 or 20 lakhs of Municipal money on these little set-backs which were of no advantage to the trade of the city. (Hear, hear.) Although they had spent such a large amount, no one could point to any great improvements in this respect, except the extensions of Girgaum Road, Girgaum Back Road and Gibbs Road, which were not wanted. For all these reasons it was very desirable that the Corporation should see that the money granted by them should be spent to the best advantage, and they could best do this by granting money periodically, as the necessity arose.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment. Seven months, he said, of the financial year had already elapsed. During that period, the Corporation had spent about Rs. 40,000 on street improvement, and now he did not see why Rs. 30,000 should not suffice for the remaining period of five months.

The Acting Commissioner said that, of the sum of Rs. 45,000 spent this year, only some Rs. 120 had been expended for the claims that arose this year, all the rest of the amount having gone to meet the claims of former years.

Mr. Shroff agreed with Dr. Blaney that, instead of giving the whole amount of Rs. 60,000 in the lump, it would be better to grant the money periodically, as the necessity rose. He concluded by proposing the following addition to Dr. Blaney's amendment:—That in cases of set-backs requiring an expenditure of more than Rs. 5,000, the Town Council should be requested to refer the matter to the Corporation.

The addition was accepted by Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master agreed with every word that Dr. Blaney had said upon this subject. He had carefully observed the action of the Town Council in regard to these set-backs, and had often noticed that there was too much liberality in cases where improvements were not necessary, and too much niggardliness in cases where they were very necessary. Everything depended on the influence that was brought to bear on some of the members. As an instance of overliberality on the part of the Town Council, he might mention the case of the Gusbow Lane improvement where a very large sum of money had been almost wasted. If they went on spending their money in such a manner, he did not know when they would be able to open up the centres of trade at the Musjid Bunder and the Carnac Bunder. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Kapadia objected to the passing of the vote in the middle of the official year. The executive must make the best with the amount which had been budgetted for and the Corporation would not be justified in making another grant unless some great emergency was proved to have risen.

Mr. Sayani said that after the improvement line in a certain street had been laid down by the Commissioner in consultation with the Executive Engineer, none could say before hand when the set-backs would be taken up, and when the claims in respect of those set-backs would have to be paid. It was, therefore, impossible to enter a definite sum in the budget on account of these improvements. Then there was another difficulty. People were now learning to fight for what they considered to be their rights, and when they thought that they were offered too low a price for their land, they did not bewail their lot and sit quiet. Where three or four years ago, Rs. 5 per square yard was paid by the Municipality they had now to pay so much as Rs. 25. He give no opinion as to the policy at present followed by the Corporation in taking up set-backs. But so long as that policy was followed, they should sanction from time to time the cases that was recommended to them by the Town Council.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji did not know on what date the Town Council had proceeded in recommending the Corporation to sanction a sum of Rs. 60,000. In the absence of any definite information, he did not see why anything more than Rs. 30,000 should be granted.

The Acting Commissioner said it would be most disasterous that any conflict should ever arise between the Town Council and the Corporation. The Town Council was a body specially selected by law to do a certain number of functions, one of which was that of taking up set-backs. This power was confided to the Town Council, and any limitation of that power would be *ultra vires*. If the corporation were to set a limit of Rs. 5,0..0, the Town Council might defy the Corporation, and thus an unpleasant feeling might be created between the two bodies. The time in which building plans should be passed or refused was limited to one month. It took a very long time to examine the plans, and it so happened that at times on the very last day of the month, he had to bring the plans to the Town Council for consideration. Now the limits of one month would in many cases be exceeded, if it were necessary to obtain the final sanction of the Corporation. Mr. Ollivant, who had framed the last budget, knew, as well as the speaker, what an immense amount of building operation was going on in the city; and he accordingly thought that the former grant would be very much exceeded this year. Looking at the number of building applications, he found that about four years ago, the number ranged from four to six hundred, while last year it rose to 900; and he had no doubt that next year it would increase to over a thousand. That was the reason why such a large sum as a lakh of rupees had been applied for on account of street improvement in the last budget. The grant which was fixed for the purpose had been exhausted, it was necessary to have a fresh grant. There were set-backs which had already been sanctioned and they had to be paid for and if all the claims were to be satisfied, they would amount to more than Rs. 30,000. He could not, of course say whether all these claims would be put forward this year or the next, and it was this uncertainty that made it impossible for any one to say beforehand what sum would be required during a certain year, with regard to the general principle of widening streets, he did not think the discussion could be usefully prolonged, because it had been accepted as the policy of the Corporation for the last twenty years. He thought the general experience was that a great many streets had been widened to the great advantage of the inhabitants and immense improvements had been effected. Considering the income of the municipality a lakh devoted every year to street improvements was not too large a sum.

Mr. Shroff said that after the explanation given by the Commissioner, he asked permission to with draw the words which he had proposed to be added to Dr. Blaney's amendment,

The words were allowed to be withdrawn.

Rao Saheb Mandlik was glad that the words had been withdrawn, as he thought them to be unconstitutional. He however, agreed with Dr. Blaney that there should be a periodical list of set-backs prepared so that any member of the Corporation might criticize them, if he chose.

Major Martin did not think a lakh of rupees was a bit too much for the purpose of street improvements nor did he think the additional grant of Rs. 60,000, which was now asked for, was a bit too much.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that he had been living for the last 25 years in Girgaum Road, and could say that it was due to the zeal and ability of Mr. Ollivant that the road had been improved considerably of late years. As a large medical practitioner, and the Coroner of the city, Dr. Blaney must have seen the road before the improvements had been carried out, and marked the difference between its former and present state. Dr. Blaney ought also to know that the wider the street, the better it was for the health of the inhabitants.

Sir Frank Souter hoped nothing would be done to cripple the action of the Town Council in the matter of the taking up of set backs. They could do nothing better than stick to the present system of set-backs, until some better system could be devised. Next to the water supply, nothing conduced more to the safety, the welfare and the conveinence of the people than broad streets. (Hear hear.) Some of the streets in Bombay were so narrow that when there was a fire, the men of the fire-brigade had great difficulty in working the machinery.

Dr. Blaney:—I have not stated, I here not hinted, I have not even suggested that the streets of Bombay should not be improved, and improved to the utmost. (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal said if the Corporation were to sanction only Rs. 30,000, the action of both the Commissioner and the Town Council would be hampered. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

VACCINATION CHARGES.

Dr. Waters proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, Rs. 5,237 be sanctioned to meet extra charges for vaccination. The expenditure sanctioned in the budget was Rs. 1,744, but the expenditure had exceeded the estimate on account of a sudden and considerable increase in the price of heifers.

Dr. Blaney said that calves must be bought, whether they were cheap or dear, for the purpose of vaccination. But he did not think the price of meat had risen in proportion. (A laugh).

The proposition was then carried.

THE DISPOSAL OF SWEEPINGS.

Dr. Waters proposed that the Corporation should sanction Rs. 10,000 for conducting experiments in *katchra* burning.

The proposition was seconded by Sir Frank Souter.

Dr. Blaney thought the grant asked for by the commissioner should at once be sanctioned by the Corporation. While they were considering the question of incineration of human bodies, the experiments with the behive destructor would give them a good idea of some of the difficulties connected with the subject. It was pretty evident that the destructor had failed in the monsoon; and it was also pretty evident that it would not fail in the dry season.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was of opinion that the grant if passed, would be another waste of Rs. 10,000. He had been informed by a most trustworthy authority on the subject that the destructor had been and would be a failure. All the expenditure devoted to these experiments would be a dead loss to the Municipality.

The grant was sanctioned by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Colonel Truman 7th D Guards, Mhow.
Captain Carpenter R N, Poona.
Mr H Kennedy Dist Supt Police, G I P Ry.
a Major Woods, Poona.
a Mr H S Follett 7th D Guards, Poona.
Major and Mrs Walker, England.
a Captain Gordon R A, Poona.
a Lieut Rice, Poona.
a Mr H J Parsons, Mussorie.
Major and Mrs Watts, Simla.
Major and Mrs Brett, Lucknow.
a Mr W Barry, England.
Miss Watts, Simla.
a Mr J E Hilton, England
a Captain Goad, England.
a Mr A Wilks "
a Mr David L Millar, Dundee.
a Mr and Mrs C De Hamilton, England.
Captain R A Scott, England.
a Mr R G Orr, England.
a Mr W Wilson "
a Mrs Gordon Carmichal, England.
a Captain F W Snell, Poona.
a Mr G Carmichael.
a Mr G Ruggles, Poona.
a Mr and Mrs Thomas, Hasengabad.
Mrs Thompson.
Mr H D Robson, Upper Burma.
Mr W L Maxwell.
a Miss Keelan.
a Mrs Willcock (Senr.)
a Mr and Mrs Willcock.
a Mr Donovan, Australia.
Mr Cattler, Australia.
Mr George "
a Major Thornton, Bikanir
Captain C Bethune.
Lieut H V Platt.
Surgeon W A Quayle.
Mr J M Beck, Karachi.
Mr J L Madden "
a Captain Pearson, Poona.
Dr G M Kaka, Karachi.
Captain H Ramsden, Jeypore.
Mr J J Kavanagh, Poona.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Colonel S Penny R A, Bombay.
Mr Geo Hardeck, Bombay
Mr Thos Walker, "
Mr S Boggs, Bombay.
Mr Whitehouse "
Mr Thompson C E
Mr E Bachrach, Bombay
Mr Whitehouse R N "
Mr Thos Wilson "
Mr G W Treacher "
Mr Bland, Solicitor "
Mr Fernie "
Mr and Mrs Blackburn, Bombay.
Mr R Webb, Bombay.
Mr Coggan, "
Mr and Mrs F Armstrong, England.
Lieut Goodenough C I Horse, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs Mallaby.

Residents left during the week are marked (*a*) thus.

RAKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Already acknowledged	4,054	12	6
C. N. Bhal, Esq.	10	12	6
Total ...	4,064	12	6

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Tooth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & CO'S FLORIAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

A SOCIAL EVIL IN BOMBAY.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

YESTERDAY Mr. Dosabhoy Framji resumed the hearing of the complaint made by Mr. Manekshaw Jehangeershaw, High Court pleader, of the nuisance caused by a house of ill-fame situated in the neighbourhood of his house at Chowpatti. Summonses had been issued, on the application of Mr. Manekshaw, against Freida Schneider and another woman on a charge of keeping the brothel to the annoyance of respectable people in the neighbourhood. A summons was also served upon a Bhatia named Jattha Naronji, on a charge of letting the house to women of loose character.

Mr. Temoolji Rustomji, who was one of the witnesses for the prosecution, said the house complained of was situated about 20 feet from his own house, and that he had often been disturbed by the shouting and laughter going on there. He was also disturbed by the noise of carriages coming in and out.

The Magistrate: Suppose you had a rich neighbour, of a hospitable turn, would not the arrival and departure of his guests have disturbed you also? (Laughter).

Witness.—But the traffic here is brisk every night. Being asked to describe the shouting, he said It was like that of sailors singing and shouting. The shouting continued at times for two or three hours. He had been particularly disturbed by it on three or four occasions. His household included a number of ladies and children.

In his cross-examination by counsel for the defence, the witness admitted that a dancing girl lived somewhere opposite the defendant's house, and that *nautches* were sometimes held there. But he was not concerned by them, the house being at some distance from his own.

By Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, pleader, who represented the house-owner.—He had never made a complaint either to the police or the magistrate before.

Re-examined by Mr. Manekshaw.—The ordinary traffic along the road ceases at about 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

Sararam Hari, a clerk in the Port Store-Keeper's office, said he lived in a house about 300 feet from the brothel. He had been several times startled from his sleep by noises in the neighbourhood. On Taboot day, at 10-30 p.m., he witnessed a disturbance in French Road, in which his servant was assaulted by some sailors, one of whom cut the servant's finger with a knife. There were no policemen near the spot, and none could be had before the sailors had got away. He had never seen the sailors there before the advent of these women.

Cross-examined.—His house was at the foot of the French Bridge.

To the Magistrate.—Witness and the females of his house were afraid to walk the street after dark for fear of being insulted by sailors and others who frequented the house in question.

Two servants of the last witness were then examined. They spoke to the disturbance which had taken place, according to the witness, on Taboot day.

Mr. Ghelabhoy Haridas, an assistant in the Bank of Bombay, said he objected to the [illegible] ing in his neighbourhood. Since the advent of the women, he and his family had been obliged to confine themselves up in the house after 9 o'clock, for fear of being molested by rough people who visited the houses complained of. He occasionally saw sailors and touters hanging about the doors of these houses. He had protested against the nuisance from the very beginning.

Cross-examined.—He had never been himself assaulted in the street since the nuisance had begun.

Mr. Goolabchand Motichand, an articled clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Heming, said he had been accosted by people from the brothel on one occasion.

Counsel for the defence. The only annoyance you complain of is that on one occasion you were accosted by some of these men, and that has so shocked your feelings that you have come here to complain of it? (A laugh.)

Witness.—Yes.

Have you never been in this house?—Never.

Are you quite sure?—As sure as I see you here.

Now do you mean to tell me that you did not on one occasion go into this house with a message, and offer terms to one of these women?—No, never.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, counsel for the defence contended that no case had been made out against the women. If before their advent, the street had been a perfectly respectable quarter, the complaint would have carried great weight. But it had been proved in evidence that a house in the same street had long since been occupied by dancing girls and the very house in which the defendants now lived had been previously occupied by a Hindoo club, when a number of nautch parties were given. In the street in which the complainant lived, there were two grogshops situated in the neighbourhood, and that was the reason why the complainant had probably got the house where he lived at a cheap rate.

Mr. Manekshaw.—The house is my own.

Counsel replied that he supposed the complainant had bought the cheap on that account. (Laughter). There was nothing in the evidence to show that any special annoyance was suffered by the people living in the street. If these unfortunate women were ejected, they would forfeit a lot of money they had spent, in improving the place. In fact, they had paid a great deal of rent in advance.

Mr. Shewshankar. Not a pie your worship. (A laugh).

Counsel, proceeding with his arguments, said there was no evidence to show that any obscene language had been used in the house. The women had carried on their unfortunate trade in as inoffensive a manner as possible, and the rows, which were complained of, had taken place outside in the street.

Mr. Shewshankar said that the character of the women was not exactly known to the landlord, when he let the house to them on a lease for three years.

The Magistrate said: Section 14 of the Police Act under which this prosecution is instituted says that if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that a house is used as a common brothel or lodging house for prostitutes to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he may order the owner or occupier, to discontinue such use of it. Now a brothel by the very nature and character of the house and its occupants would itself he considered a nuisance and a source of annoyance to the respectable inhabitants living in the vicinity. But apart from that consideration, the court should also have before it evidence of persons residing in the neighbourhood to show that the house was a source of annoyance to the neighbourhood. Now I must say that the evidence adduced before the Court is sufficient to justify it in making the order contemplated by the aforesaid section. The question now is against whom should the order be made. It could only be made under the Act either against the owner or the tenant; but not against both. If I make it against the owner, he would find it very difficult to comply with it, as he has made an agreement for tenancy with the female defendants for three years. I have listened to the speech of the learned counsel for the defence with great attention, because, really, these poor and unfortunate women must live somewhere. But it is not for me to say where these objectionable houses should be allowed. If Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street was not a proper place for them, they should certainly be more objectionable at Chowpaty. I therefore order the female defendants to discontinue the use of that house as a brothel at the expiration of one month from this date. Under the law the order would be legal if made to take effect within five days, but I think that very hard upon the female defendants, who in the present state of uncertainty would find it difficult to find another place which could not be objected to. I therefore make the order to have effect after the expiration of one month from this date.

A SIMILAR case to the above was heard yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in which the complainant was Nagoo Syajee, and the defendant was one Jumnadass Kalumjee, the lessee of a house situated in Falkland Road, the property of Ismuljee Essabjee. The defendant was charged with letting the said house for the use of native women of bad repute to the annoyance of the respectable residents of that locality.

Evidence was tendered which showed that there had been frequent disturbances caused by the occupants of the house complained of by persons who visited the place.

The accused in his defence stated he was ready and willing to eject the tennants from the house provided the complainant made up the pecuniary loss which he would suffer thereby.

The Magistrate said he could do nothing in that matter; and made an order directing the accused to eject the tennants of his house within five days or in default to undergo a penalty of Rs. 10 per day until the nuisance had ceased. The accused repeated his defence more than once, and said if the tennants declined to vacate the premises within the time allowed by the Court he would not be able to eject them as the local Small Cause Court would be closed for the October vacation.

The magistrate said he could not help it. Some indulgence would have been granted to the accused if he had not wasted the time of the Court, by repeating the same defence over and over again. But he had forfeited, by his own conduct, his claim.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

THE following Petition from the inhabitants of the Fort, Khotwady, Chopaty, and other localities in Bombay, will shortly be presented to H. E. the Governor:—Respectfully Sheweth.

That the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Bombay, having prohibited certain European prostitutes who occupied houses situated in Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, these women have removed to various other localities, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of your Excellency's petitioners. That Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, in which the women in question resided, had been occupied by them for the last twenty or twenty-two years. The whole of the street came in time to be reserved, as it were, for them, and very few respectable people ever cared to live in or near it. So that the nuisance, which is an accompaniment of the wretched calling of these women, was localized, and thus greatly diminished; and the street in question has been occupied mainly by a large number of Municipal sweepers (Halalcores) and the lower classes of Mussulmans, and the vacant spaces round about are chiefly occupied by sweepers' carts, and the Kamatipoora Morgue. The action of the Chief Commissioner of Police, however, has spread the nuisance over parts of the city hitherto free from it, and respectable localities, in which formerly these women were never seen, have been infested with them, and they are now allowed to carry on their calling in localities to the residents of which, they have become a source of the greatest possible annoyance. That the ground upon which the Commissioner of Police has avowedly proceeded in driving the women from Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, is that the street was too prominent a thoroughfare to be permitted to them. Your petitioners beg respectfully to controvert this opinion. They submit that all people who cared to avoid the street had always been able to do so without much inconvenience, and since the opening of the New Churney Road connecting the Queen's Road directly with Byculla, Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street has ceased to be of any importance as a thoroughfare. But supposing that the street in question was an important one, your petitioners submit, that that would afford no reason for the removal of the nuisance from it, into other streets of equal if not greater importance. The only people, as far as your petitioners are aware, who suffered any inconvenience from the old state of things, were the Brahs who had a Jamatkhana (dining-hall) in Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street. But when it is remembered that the Borahs came into the street recently, long after the women in questions had established themselves in it, it will become plain that they are not entitled to any relief at the cost of the other respectable inhabitants of Bombay. For all these reasons your petitioners pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct the Commissioner of Police, to recall his order or to take such other steps in the matter as may have the effect of removing the crying nuisance. And your Excellency's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

SEVERAL interesting matches were decided on the Wanowrie range on Thursday, principal of all being the contest between the Army and Volunteers. Last year the Regulars won by 87 points. This year the Volunteers were again defeated, but by a reduced number of points, the Regulars having a majority of 22 over their competitors. The Prizes will be distributed this evening by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Appended are Thursday's scores:—

XLVI—"THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST."

Pte Ragho Parrab, 13th Bo Infy	90

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES.—Beautiful and Chaste Designs in White Everlasting Cape Flowers. Price on application to T. BROMLEY, Brahm, Bombay, and 169, Meole Road, Kirkee.

JUST RECEIVED—Our well-known Loyal Union Paper Cabinets, containing 48 Sheets of Best Fancy Paper, with Jubilee Portrait on each Paper, together with Envelopes to Match. Price Annas 15 only.—BHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a few TYPE DISTRIBUTING BOYS. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

LOST.—The following Notes and payment of which is stopped:—14 Notes of Rs. 100 each, S-12 82393-96, 63301-14, 5 Notes of 50 Rupees each, S-20 41727-41731.—E. J. ABRAHAM, 4, Rampart Row, West.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 8, Hornby Row. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, AT MATHERAN, "Bombay View" and "Keepsake," well furnished. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS. A most beautiful selection just opened out— J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TO LET, from November next, very large double-roomed Office, above Messrs. Thacker & Co. Apply ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED, Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chaukis, No. 6.

S. WYSE BAKER, 36, Bellasis Road.—Pure Wholesome Bread, approved and recommended by Medical Authorities. Apply direct.

THE finest Selection and the Newest Patterns of 18 carat Gold Ladies' NECKLETS will be found at FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," Matheran. Fully furnished. Immediate possession. Apply to B. NICHOLSON, Elphinstone Circle.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE, a Hotel in the Best Locality in Bombay, open on all sides, with Bar and Billiards. Apply "R." care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors. Comfortable rooms, excellent food, terms moderate. Apply to Proprietor.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,00), Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

A BARGAIN.—Miniature Brougham, by Kesterton, good as new, worthy the attention of Doctors. Price Rs. 750. Application to "R." care of this paper.

TENT.—FOR SALE in Bombay, a 14 feet square 1863 Cawnpore Hill Tent, in excellent order, Rs. 300. Apply to J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., Godhra, Gujarat.

PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS, of the very best English make, beautiful pattern. Price Rs. 45 to Rs. 85. A. S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bowers Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at the ADELPHI RESTAURANT, at 5 minutes' walk from Victoria, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, open to Westerly breeze, at Faulkland Road. Apply to R. M. MUTNAGUR, Share and Stock Broker.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM ESRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Mohollia.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Rs. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORKNAS and Co.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco Covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus station. Any day in the week Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 20, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Coupling, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Architect and Builder. Has an English degree and London diplomas, and twenty-five years' English and Indian experience. Apply to "BUILDER," care of this office.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, a SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, prevents Cough and checks Consumptive symptoms, recommended by Dr. A. V. Velkar. Price 12 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadavi and Market.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from cabinet to large size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons in Lustre Painting, Kartaline, Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of domestic utility and the Best of any such articles. Will last 3 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHAIPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADAN & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, an have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of Europ ean descent of both sexes, Sep rate compounds. Thoroughly Christ an care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 20-36 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

TO LET, (1) Two spacious BUNGALOWS on Varli Hill, open to sea breeze with outhouses and compounds. (2) One Bungalow on Varli Hill sufficient for small family. (3) One range of Chawl at Rastwadi. (4) One ground-floor house in Girgaum fit for press or schools. Apply to Mr. MOWJI RAGHOWJI, care of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Girgaum.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BOILERS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Prince's Dock, close to Captain Hunsell's Bungalow—

Four old boilers as well as other iron, brass and copper articles, pipes and funnel appertaining to them, landed from the s. s. Avoca.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the l t is knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 15, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned.

2 light house clocks.

A few lot of valuable household furniture, such as pier tables, dining, mahogany, pier, circular dressing and washing tables, couches, easy, drawing, dining room chairs, teapoys, corner what nots, gown press, square teapoy, plated-ware such as spoons and forks by "Mappin," large silver, butter pot, toast-rack, breakfast companion, salt-cellers, tea and coffee sets, bread and cake baskets, dinner, desert and tea sets table lamps, oil-paintings richly soap stone ornaments, China and Japanese vases, filter-cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c., the property of FRANK J. CLARKE, Esq.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted English-built brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand English-built strong mail-phaeton by Holmes.

1 Bay Australian horse, quiet in single and double harness.

1 strong country-bred pony, goes well in saddle.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.

1 bay Arab pony, very quiet, goes well in harness.

1 English-built second-hand landau by Morgan and Co., in very good order.

1 military officer's saddle and bridle.

1 set of brass mounted double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA.

SUIT No. 202 of 1887.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOCULDASS DEWJEE and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decree made in the above suit dated the 1st day of October, 1887, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., under the directions of the Plaintiffs, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by Mody Khana Street, on or towards the west by the house of Harridas Premjee, and on or towards the north by the house of Soonderdas Veerjee and on or towards the south by the house of Parpia Purdhan, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 164 square yards, be the same little more or less and is delineated in the books of the Collector of land revenue and quit and ground rent old No. 685, new No. 875, old Survey No. 1071, new Survey No. 3530 and which said messuage was formerly Assessed under No. 2 and 53, and is now assessed under No. 53, and which said premises are now and for sometime past have been in the occupation of Harridas Soonderdass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made either to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, for the Plaintiffs or to the undersigned.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1887.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood iron-bolt-polished house-hold furniture best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Camatesponra 5th lane.

On MONDAY, the 24th Oct, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Alli Dawoodjee Sheeral, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, d. ted the 1st September, 1886. and further charge, dated 4th March, 1887, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing thereon, situate at Camatesponra 5th lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 141, and new No. 1685, and new Survey No. 6 90, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes No. 1501, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Narsoo Dharmjee, on or towards the west by the property of Marwaree Feolajee Seewajee, on or towards the north by 5th Camatesponra lane, and on or towards the south by sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little Smith Frere and Nicholson, Solicitors.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Baboolkar's Road, or at the end of the Hark-ness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "C. Lazarus & Co." of Calcutta, six and eight lights hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built C. spring four seated open carriage, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, biguonias, crotons, ferns, grasses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS.—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., General House furnishers, 18, Marine Street.

MR. N. LAZARUS, OCCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

T. E. BEVAN & Co, THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT.

THE INDIAN CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. New Catalogues Now Ready.—Post Free.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780,

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

REUTER, following private advices at an interval of twenty-four hours, quotes Silver in London at 44d. per oz. Rupee Securities, however, in face of this fall of 5-16d. in two days have shown no change since Tuesday, being still quoted at 69¾ and 72⅝ for Fours and 4½ per cents. respectively. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. yesterday to 102⅛, but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 101½. French Rentes remained steady in Paris at 109½.

An increase to the extent of 3 per cent. in the Reserve of the Bank of England is disclosed by the weekly statement, which makes the Bank's Reserve 42 per cent. of its liabilities: and although 4 per cent. was still the Bank rate, money was evidently more plentiful also in the open market, in which the rates for short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper had been lowered to 3½ per cent., a reduction of ⅜ and ¼ per cent., respectively. The weekly shipments of Specie to India are given by Reuter as £40,000 Gold, and the same amount in Silver all for Bombay.

In the Wheat Market prices were quite unaltered; and the only change reported from Mincing Lane is a decline of 1s. per cent. in Mid-Plantation Coffee, bringing the price to 96s. in a flat Market.

In Liverpool the tone of the market was firm at closing yestetday after a fairly active day, the Sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged, but American arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions. In New York also, while the spot price was still quoted at 9 7-16 cents, February Futures were 20 points higher at 9'67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales, against 41,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and bring the total since the opening of the new season to 1,134,000 bales, or 318,000 bales more than had come forward at the same time in 1886.

Our local market opened firm in tone in sympathy with the news from Liverpool and New York regarding forward prices there, and dealers asked a rupee or two more for forward contracts in Cotton of the new crop; but there has been no life in the market in which a holiday feeling has already been apparent, and beyond a few transactions in Bengals of the three current grades at Rs. 145, Rs. 154 and Rs. 164, respectively, for January delivery, in which native dealers alone were concerned, we have heard of no business passing. For Broach, March delivery, Rs. 221 has been asked, but we have not heard that it has been paid. In old Cotton there is nothing worth mentioning doing, the Mills being out of the market again for the present.

WHEAT has been firm to-day at yesterday's enhanced quotations for Ek Dhani, but neither in th nor in any other descriptions has any fresh busine transpired, either for old staff or for the new crop.

SEEDS.—Linseed is still quoted at Rs. 5-15-0 t Rs. 6-1-3 for old, and Rs. 5-15 0 to Rs. 6-3-0 fo seed of the new crop, for April-May delivery, and there are buyers in the market at about these rates Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed has advanced to Rs. 5-10-6 for old and to Rs. 6-4-0 for the new crop, with buyers of the former Ready Guzerat is quoted 2 annas higher at Rs. 6-0-0, Brown Delhi 6 pies dearer, but for April-May delivery prices are unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:

Cotton	1,137	bales.
Wheat	12,227	cwt.
Linseed	7,845	„
Rapeseed	2,727	„
Gingelly Seed	2,755	„
Poppyseed	1,327	„
Groundnuts	2,559	„

FREIGHTS are dull as ever and rates are weak low as they are 13s. 9d. is quoted for ready Cotton to Liverpool, and for London 15s. for Cotton, and 10s. for Wheat, &c., are the rates named. 10s. to 13s. 9d. are quoted for Continental Ports, Marseilles being the weakest line. We hear that the Guildford has been fixed for the U. K. or Continent at 13s. this month's loading.

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady at yesterday's closing quotations. The Banks have appeared more desirous of selling than of buying, but still not many Bills have been making. Rates for early next year are 1-16d. to 1-32d. above ready quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand.. 1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..... 1s. 4¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight .. 1s. 4¼d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight 1'80.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at 100 for Fours for cash. For the Settlement a considerable business has been done, at 99 13-16, though, for a time, the rate touched 99¾, 4½ per cents. have advanced to 102⅜.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day for the Deevali holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	777½
Bank of Bengal	41,000	200	all	10 do.	205
Bank of Madras	140,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	8 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	37,330	$125	5 pct.		122
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10	130
	750	100	100	} p ct	121
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	535		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	505
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	15 p. c.	705
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	14 Nil
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	300
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Jeejee & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	200	200	...	190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 261	203xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	5 p. a.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	600	1,000	Rs. 19	307½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1 17
Albert Glaning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	725
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 14	125½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	105
East India Cotton Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	5,000	Rs. 60	1,150
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sadlier, Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	233½
Mercantile Press	1,400	125	125	Rs. 5	83xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	417½xd
New Jberar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	513½xd
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Printers of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	320xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	480	1,000	1,000	Rs	590

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chollerton, 1,733 tons, Captain T Free, was cleared out yesterday for Rangoon to sail in ballast.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Titanis, sailed last evening for China with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Pachumba sailed yesterday, under command of Captain Livingstone for the Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with following passengers:—Mr D Morris, Miss Keelan, Mr H Said Khan and one servant, and Mr K Shaw, for Karachi, and sixty-two deck for various ports.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, Captain J B Mackay, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo, 43 chests of opium, 165 horses and the following passengers:—Mr P Allison, Mr Mirza Ally, Shaik E Bin Curtas, and 102 deck passengers.

TO-DAY'S CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O steamer Malwa, 1,707 tons, sails to-day under Captain G W Atkinson, for Colombo and Shanghai, with the China and Australian mail on board. The following passengers were secured till the last evening:—Captain H J S Ramsden, Mr and Mrs Pope and Revd, J M Macdonald, for Sydney; Mr G Bax, Mr D Barry, Mr A Smith, and Mr Rogers, for Melbourne, and Captain Sankey, for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Malwa	2959	G. W. Atkinson	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Othello	1937	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Bisagno	1498	S. Aupano	K	R. Rubattino.
„ Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kangra	...	Ingram	M	B. I. S. N. & C.
„ Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	O	Boyts, Crai[illegible]
„ Cuba	1378	Hone[illegible]		

PORTS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Nubia (s)	Knox	Calcutta.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Dunkirk.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Coast and Karachi.
	Chollerton (s)	Free	Rangoon.
	Australia (s)	Nanton	London.
	Titania (s)	Garofolich	China.
	Boskinna Bay (s).	Legg	Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Othello, for Hull, New York, &c.
„ Worsley Hall, for Liverpool and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
10	Natal bq	Georgie	Natal, Aug. 17.
	Coconada s	Ieslie	Rangoon, Oct. 3.
	Vesta s	Rawlingh	Liverpool. Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10.—Steamers Stella and Sengore Head.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Bathune, Capt, Bl, 6th Dr Guards, on leave, from Sialkot,
Platt, Lt, Bl, 6th Dr Guards, on leave, from Sialkot.

OCTOBER 14.

Mansel, Capt, Bl, 1-1 E D R A, from duty, from Burma.
Murray, Capt, Bl, N Lane Regt, to proceed home, from Mhow.
Greig, Lt Col, Bl R A, ordered to England, from Bareilly.
Walker, Lt, Bl R A, ordered to Eng, from Lucknow.
Kavanagh, Sub-Inspr, Bo, Edel, on duty, from Poona.
Gordon, Capt, Bl R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Ramsden, Capt. Mad, Milty Account Dept, on leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Baker, Lt, Bo, 2nd B I, on sick leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Curram, Major, Bl, Connaught Rangers, from leave, from Jallander.
Brewster, Major, Bl, Norfolk Regt, from leave, to Sitapur.
Yaldwyn, Major, Bl Comt Dept, on leave, to Allahabad.
Keith, Lt, Bl 3rd Dr Guards, from leave, to Muttra.
Stafford, Capt, Bl, Bl Irish Fus, on duty, to England.
Darrah, Lt, Bl, 2nd Queens, on duty, to England.
Sandforth, Lt, Bl 30th B I, on duty, to England.
Kavanagh, Sub-Inspr, Bo, Edel, on duty, to Aden.
Ramsden, Capt, Mod, Milt Ac Dept, on leave, to Australia.
Whitting, Col, Mad, Hampshire Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 15th October, 1887.

1. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in, as early as possible, rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No Arms or Accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

2. No promotion to non-commissioned rank can be sanctioned in any company until the revised roll of that company is sent in.

3. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

4. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from Wednesday next:—

At the Oval on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyards, on Monday and Friday at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, on Monday and Thursday, at 5 p.m.

At the Scottish School, Monday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MILITARY SCANDAL IN FRANCE.

GENERAL BOULANGER ARRESTED.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

The Military Council have retired General Caffarel for dishonourable conduct in connection with the scandalous sale of Military decorations.

General Ferron, Minister for War, has ordered General Boulanger to explain a statement made by him to a newspaper reporter that the Government were aiming at himself through General Caffarel in the action that has been taken against that officer.

Oct. 14.

In answering the explanation demanded by the Minister for War, General Boulanger has admitted the imputed statement made by him to a newspaper reporter regarding the motive of the action taken against General Caffarel by the Government.

General Ferron, on receipt of the explanation, placed General Boulanger under close arrest.

General Boulanger will have to undergo this punishment for one month, the Cabinet deciding later on whether he should be entirely deprived of his command.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Chamberlain continues to carry on his campaign in Ireland in support of the Unionists, and has been speaking at Ballymena and Coleraine, at both of which places he was very warmly received by the people.

In his speeches Mr. Chamberlain urged that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would undoubtedly bring complete ruination to Ulster,

SIR WILLIAM GULL.

Sir William W. Gull, M.D., has had a paralytic stroke.

OBITUARY.

Miss Dinah Maria Muloch (Mrs. Craik) novelist, authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRELPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

General Taj Mahomed, who was with Ayub, is reported have got through Afghanistan to his tribe, the Suleman Khel, but the news is discredited at Quetta.

THE MACGREGOR MEMORIAL.

The Macgregor Memorial Fund is expected to reach thirteen thousand rupees, of which some seven thousand will be invested to secure an annual gold and silver medal, and money prizes to native soldiers, while the picture for the Union Service Institution at Simla will cost three thousand rupees but the latter expenditure will only be decided upon after the Madras and Bombay Committees have been consulted. The disposal of the surplus money will be settled next spring, when the subscription list will be closed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Victoria, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Quetta, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent.	72⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Routes	109½
Bar Silver	44

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,000,000; decrease £100,000; public deposits, £3,500,000; decrease £3,200,000; other deposits, £23,500,000; increase £1,500,000; other securities, £19,800,000; decrease, £1,600,000; notes and gold, £11,300,000; increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* the Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Hirat, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Mongolia route to Siam interrupted.

Adelaide land line interrupted beyond Darwin.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Oct. 13.

10 p.m. ... 77·4

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	83·1
6 p.m.	83·2

A YOGHAL reporter of the *Freeman's Journal* telegraphs that Mr. Heald, one of the delegates from the English Home Rule Association, complains that three letters addressed to him from Brighton on various dates since he arrived in Ireland had been opened in course of transit through the Post Office. No secret has been made of it in two cases, as the letters were resealed with red sealing wax and initialled by the postal authorities.

THE Pope is one of the very last persons whom one would think likely to interest himself in such a subject as the feminine toilette; yet his Holiness has matured opinions, it appears, on at least one branch of it. When there was question of ordering a bridal trousseau for his niece, the other day, Leo XIII. informed his private secretary that he wished all the dresses to be either white, blue, or black, these being, in his opinion, the only colours that really become young women. Grey and brown are both very well in their way, he allows; but he thinks that they should be reserved for ladies of a certain age. As for the other colours, his Holiness considers them, one and all, quite unsuitable for female wear.

THE leading political, like the leading physical, characteristic of Central and South America is decidedly volcanic, and eruptions or threatened eruptions have been rather numerous recently. During the present month there has been a revolutionary outbreak in San Salvador and filibustering operations in Cuba, while the rise and fall of the Counani Republic may be said to have been an affair of the last few months. The latest instance of activity in this direction is in Guatemala where the Catholic Archbishop and his friends are said to be stirring up a revolution against President Barillas. This is the customary way in these countries of procuring redress for every grievance, great or small: stir up a revolution, which possibly may end in a *pronunciamiento* in your favour. After all, it is not so very different from the Irish method. The Guatemala Archbishop's grievance is said to be the refusal of the existing Government to declare itself opposed to the Protestant Church set up in that country by an American clergyman.

MR. DEHNG, Secretary of Embassy in Russia reproduces in a recent report some interesting *data* concerning the hours of labour in industrial establishments in Russia, published by the inspecting committee of factories, and based on an inspection during the past year of 1214 manufacturing establishments, representing 125 different branches of industry. A great difference exists between the working hours at the various establishments. In the large majority men and women work equal time. The longer hours are found in those establishments of primitive construction and belonging to proprietors who are either ignorant or profess to be so of modern technical development. The exceptional cases where work is carried on from 12 to 20 hours are few; in 80 per cent. of the factories the hours of labour are 12 and under. Factories with 12 hours' daily labour are 36·8 per cent. of the whole; 11 hours' 20·8 per cent; ten hours' 18·1 per cent; eight hours', 1·6 per cent; seven hours, 0·4 per cent; six hours' 0·2 per cent; so that an average of 12 hours may be fairly assumed as the normal working day of Russian industry.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL COOKE, on the 17th Lancers somewhating the command of probably become Assistant time hence, will at Umballa. Adjutant-General

THE Punjab Government have offered to contribute a lakh of rupees believed, bridging the river Gugger on the Umba towards road—the bridge to be made equal to carry railway across whenever the time comes for making the line.

GENERAL LUCK has gone to Lawrencepore, to fix the site of the forthcoming Cavalry Camp of Exercise.

THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKETS.

THE formal opening of these markets was to have taken place yesterday morning, but has been postponed, probably until the 1st November, on account of portions of the fittings not being completed. The finishing strokes are being given to the buildings, and when the markets are opened, the enterprise of a private individual will have afforded the residents of the locality and its neighbourhood facilities for the purchase of the articles of their daily food which they cannot but highly appreciate. There is another private market at a short distance from the new one; but its construction and surroundings belong to a former epoch of local history and are not to be compared with the ample accommodation, the excellent ventilation, and the improved principles on which the new markets have been constructed at an estimated cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees. The entire work has been done departmentally; and the owner, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Government Tent and General Contractor, has been the architect. This gentleman is a well-known Borah citizen of Bombay, and a short time ago he built and endowed for the benefit of his co-religionists the sanitarium on the Queen's Road which bears his name. Three years ago he purchased the premises of the Trinity Church and the schools of the Indo-British Institution for Rs. 64,000. The premises were not vacated for two years; some time was taken up in pulling down portions of the old buildings, in preparing estimates for the new work, &c., but with creditable promptitude the new markets have been got ready in about eight months. Portions of the old buildings have been utilized, and new structures have been raised in other parts of the premises, which cover an area of 230 feet in length from north to south, and 200 feet in breadth from east to west. The main entrance faces the north and contains two ornamental gateways in addition to four other gateways on the east and western sides. On the site of the compound of the Indo-British schools, which served as a play-ground for the children, has been erected a large pretty-looking market-shed, which will accommodate 54 holders of stalls for the sale of vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c. Beyond this shed with a passage and a wooden partition between is a similar though smaller market-shed, which provides accommodation for 35 butchers' shops and room for 100 sellers of fish Further on, towards the south, are provided half-a-dozen compartments with wooden partitions for the sale of fowls, ducks, and live stock. Two parallel rows of buildings (with four divisions) have been erected on each side of the market sheds, containing a ground-floor and an upper story with a low loft. The ground-floor contains 100 shops, while the upper story and lofts contain 150 godowns of different dimensions for the convenience of the shopkeepers. The two front shops at the main or north entrance are intended for milliners and dress-makers, and the rest for dealers in miscellaneous goods. Ten staircases lead up into the upper godowns and lofts. The proprietor has provided a large pair of scales for the use of wholesale dealers. The most noticeable feature of the markets are the thirty-two massive, elegant-looking, circular teakwood pillars which support the roof of the market-sheds. The floor of the markets is paved throughout with blue-stone. It is a pity that gas is not to be used, and kerosine lamps fixed into well-made iron brackets are to be the only means of lighting the premises. Water-pipes and taps have been laid on; and with an ample supply of water, the new markets may be expected to be kept tolerably clean.

THE DEATH OF BOH SHWE.

BOH SHWE, whose death was announced some days ago, was the most redoubtable of the dacoit chiefs in Upper Burma. He harassed the British troops unceasingly, and they made many a fruitless chase in search of him. At last, however, he has been run to earth. One of the effects of his obliteration is that the last serious obstacle to the pacification of the country has been removed. There are now no large gangs left to the west of the Irrawaddy except in the Yaw country, so beyond patrols to check petty dacoity our troops, now that Boh Shwe is dead, will have but little to do. As soon as the cold weather sets in Yaw itself will be traversed by various columns and the country thoroughly settled. A correspondent, writing to an up-country paper touching the celebrated Boh's death, says:—

A DENIZEN OF THE JUNGLES.

Boh Shwe from the beginning confined his attentions to the tract of dense jungle lying north of the Thayetmyo boundary line, his gangs being very active in the neighbourhood of Minkla. He was one of the men who never came in, and the early successes which he achieved, particularly the skirmish in which Mr. Phayre was killed, gave him great prestige among the local dacoit bands. The unhealthiness of the jungles at the base of the Arakan Hills made it practically impossible for our troops to remain at such outposts as Taindah, and Myo-theit during the rainy season of 1886, and when they were withdrawn after losing 70 or 80 per cent. by sickness, Boh Shwe was for a time supreme. But General Low's operations last cold weather resulted in the armed bands being dispersed, and their leader had to take refuge with a small following in the dense forests on the hills. Here he was hunted from place to place, but always managed to effect his escape as the pursuit was most difficult.

HUNTED DOWN.

The news of the telegrams shows that he was at last surprised near Milangoo, in Lower Burma, and was killed in the midst of his band of 200 men. He had apparently thought it safer to cross the old boundary than to remain in the neighbourhood of our outposts whence parties issued so frequently to dog his footsteps. The perseverance shown by the troops in hunting him down is another proof of the energy which has all along distinguished the operations in Burma: though it is the worst season of the year our men do not give a thought to sparing themselves when there seems even a remote chance of surprising this or that leader in his jungle camp.

THE WORK OF PACIFICATION.

The effect of Boh Shwe's death cannot fail to result in the complete pacification of the district between Thayetmyo and Moabo, a work which has been materially aided by the openings out in the jungles by good roads leading inland from the Irrawaddy. Private letters show how trying the work has been even under the improved conditions which these roads have created. The malaria of the Western Valleys has again prostrated a large number of men, and the mounted infantry, who have had to patrol to Sidotia under the Arakan Hills, have had over 75 per cent. of their strength in hospital. Luckily, however, the river stations are particularly health, and the bulk of the Fourth Brigade are quartered in them.

MR. COLDSTREAM has been appointed Deputy-Commissioner of Simla consequent on Colonel Beadon taking furlough.

OWING to the very large addition to the existing rolling stock of the Madras Railway, as also the large addition to the sister line, the S. I. R., pending sanction, the question of the supply of timber is at present engaging the attention of the Authorities. Both these Companies sent their Locomotive Superintendents to Burma, and these officers entered into special engagements with Agents in that country for the supply of Burman teak to their respective companies, when wanted in sufficient quantities of good quality, and at cheap rates—the result being a decided saving. Now, however, as the Madras Forest Department have declared their ability to supply the necessary timber a Meeting of Railway and Forest officers is to be held shortly to discuss the matter, and decide whether Burma or India shall supply the teak timber required.

LALA JAGNANDAR DAS of Mussoorie, has obtained the necessary order to institute proceedings in support of his claim against the Raja of Sirmur.

EVEN unholy Monaco is not outside the pale of salvation, as the Pope has just created a bishopric there. The occupant of the new see is Monsignor Theuret, who is the titular bishop of Thermopolis. A cathedral church is to be erected, and the Princess Radzivill, *née* Blanc, and Prince Roland Bonaparte are prepared to subscribe handsomely to the fund for building it. So far, the Church has had few other duties to discharge at Monaco than christening children and burying gamblers who have committed suicide.

WE do not often come upon a more melancholy illustration of the truth that English boys ought to learn to swim than is furnished by the pathetic story of the deaths of William Seanor and his fellow-apprentice Robertson, as told by a comrade aboard the barque Gulf Stream, from Bassein, bound for Glasgow with a cargo of rice. These two lads were one fine day ordered over the bows to clean the painted letters of the name of the ships, and the plank on which they were seated suddenly broke, and they fell into the water. Life buoys were promptly thrown to them, but unhappily in vain. The rest is best told in the simple and feeling narrative of their fellow-apprentice: "If Willie could have swum a couple of strokes he must have been saved, as a buoy was only just out of his reach. Robertson made a grasp at a rope, and he, too, missed it. Poor fellow, he went down with his hands covering his face as if in the attitude of prayer."

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

CURTAINS DOWN AT ST. STEPHEN'S—TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER—A SUBURBAN RIOT—"A WINTER'S TALE"—PLAYGOING IN THE PROVINCES—A LADIES' JUBILEE PRESENT—A PEER'S GIFT TO CHILDREN—CARLYLE'S HOUSE.

WHEN the curtain drops at St. Stephen's on the last act of the session's political drama, tragedy, farce, opera bouffe, puppet show, or whatever your feelings incline you to call the Parliamentary play acted by our members for our special benefit, a wave of desolation falls upon London, as if the and a pall of fog hovered over that twirled the metropolis were gone, inevitable from sheer want of mainspring were fancy free. But we soon shake off this morbid feeling, our life and our Parliament must be co-existing. Members cannot sit always patching up worn-out laws without getting a chance occasionally of testing how their mending answers; and though we may see light streaming through a hundred ill-darned rents in the judicial garment, we must bide our time to have it properly looked to by more careful workers, or trust to time alone to provide a brand new legal outfit altogether. Our utter collapse from want of interest in it. Our utter starved off by the production of various morally incidents which happen by rare luck just when most required, or have been hoarded by our provident newsmongers for the days of political and social news famine.

* * *

A sensational scandal amongst the classes—an exciting riot amongst the masses—a murder, a fire, a railway colliery or shipping disaster is hard to occupy our attention and keep our thoughts and tongues in action. Trial by newspaper has become usual in these days, and being a profitable speculation to the self-constituted advocate, it is not likely to be laid aside for any delicacy of sentiment, or highstrung views for the common good. Therefore, however obnoxious it is to hundreds beside the parties concerned, however prejudicial to the morals of the general public who need not necessarily be kept acquainted with all the vices of their neighbours, nor taken behind the scenes to see how things are done amongst the upper ten, it would be Quixotic to protest against its continuance. One must nevertheless protest against the scandalmonger's pretence of acting from a lofty sense of virtue—his posing as the *preux chevalier* of injured innocence. The spite of political enmity is generally the true motive for his dragging his neighbour's skeleton from the closet; and though public opinion must sometimes be brought to bear on the characters of those in whom the public has a vested interest, it is seldom from the pure motive of preserving Parliamentary morality that it is done. Those who must meddle with such things, should do so with all care, for Political pitch is as defiling to the touch as any other.

* * *

There is a good deal of sympathy felt with the loiters at Lilly Bridge athletic grounds, who lost their shillings and their sport, and were driven to redressing their grievances in the primitive fashion of the barbarian by avenging on other people's property the loss of their own. Their action was childish and foolish; but it will probably have better results than things more wisely done. People who undertake to cater for public amusement ought to do so or refund the money. Those who pay for a box at the theatres can claim indemnity for any disappointment, but the working man must be content to lose his shilling, because it would take many shillings and valuable time to get the lost shilling back, or take the law into his own hands to prevent a recurrence of the wrong. The real inciters of the riot were those who hired the ground and received and removed the gate money, and they should be prosecuted and punished for the disturbance.

* * *

Every one is thronging to the Lyceum to see "A Winter's Tale," and those who do not book long in advance have no chance of a pleasant place. Dramatically the "Winter's Tale" is no success, and Mary Anderson and her companion actors have enough to do to make it hang together, but as a series of pictures from the life, it is most beautiful. I hear that Alma Tadema gave the ideas of the general arrangement and costumes; and the first scene laid in "Sicilia," a marble terrace over the sea, the sun gleaming on the distant coast of Italy, and the gracefully grouped classic figures in the foreground, might have been a reproduction of one of Tadema's own pictures. Mary Anderson's entrance as Hermione in a richly embroidered robe of purple and crimson caused an outburst of enthusiasm from her many admirers. She looked charming in the sleeveless dress which showed off her pretty arms and neck, and the fillet of silver with pendant coins that was twisted round her head was most becoming. The Court maidens all showed off to advantage in their classic attire, but it did not quite suit the men so well. One is used to the classic dress as worn by heros who have been famed for feats of activity, dexterity or strength. They were picked men; they could afford to show off their limbs without fear of adverse criticism. Not so our ordinary man of the 19th century, who does absolutely nothing to develop his muscles or make his arms worth looking at.

* * *

The changes of scene from place to place was managed quickly and successfully, and a desert country near the sea on the coast of Bohemia was dropped down before us without the usual pause that is usual with an entire change of scene. The coast of Bohemia as imagined by the painter is a very dreary place indeed, and I could not help a sense of relief at the thought that only in the heads of Shakespeare and the scene painter does it exist. Certainly among the gallery play-goers, too, who are not well up in geography, there may be some confusion of ideas on the subject, but they must only swallow it with the other incongruities of the piece, ancient customs and modern language, old world pedlars cracking new world jokes.

* * *

The character of the soft, pretty Perdita suits Mary Anderson better than the injured dignity of the unhappy Queen. She dances and laughs, and makes love to her shepherd lover Florizel, Mr. Fuller Mellish, with an ease that shows the rôle is more her own. Of course, the only reason for her adoption of Hermione's part is for the statue scene at the last, and though this is admirably done, I do not understand an actress sacrificing her power for the sake of shewing how beautiful and how still a living statue she can be. In "Pygmalion and Galatea," the plot hinged upon the statue scene, and improbable though the story, it was well and suitably conceived; but the coming to life of the statue in "A Winter's Tale" destroys the previous impressions of reality which were given us, and turns a serious solemn play at once into a farce.

* * *

All the daily papers, weeklies and magazines have been dilating on the points of Ireland as a holiday resort, consequently every one who has no ties to bind him to nearer or dearer places has gone across to judge for himself of the virtues and the vices of the sister island. And, of course, where tourists go there follows a train of people to cater for their pleasure. The Carl Rosa Company has been singing to enthusiastic Dublin audiences, and Miss Fannie Moody, the little Prima Donna who promises, I hear, to have a fine voice, has been almost smothered by the choicest flowers. Her Trinity College admirers in the gallery had an arrangement of cords across the theatre by which they at intervals let down baskets of flowers and other floral tributes at the feet of their divinity of the evening, and the railway carriages that conveyed her from their admiring eyes was literally covered with their tokens of admiration. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are now playing at the Gaiety, and they also come in for a good share of Dublin enthusiasm. Marcus Stone designed the dresses that Mrs. Kendal wears, and I hear that blue with trimming of fur and demi-train is lovely.

* * *

I hear that the casket given by Irish ladies as a Jubilee present to the Queen was carved altogether by a Dublin lady, Miss Bayley, a relative of the Countess of Dufferin, who must be proud of connection with the owner of so much artistic skill and talent. Miss Bayley has made lately a cabinet, which, I hear, is finer than the casket. It is altogether her own work, and consists of several panels carved with blackberries and other wild berries.

* * *

Lord Meath, in giving the Dublin children two Jubilee playgrounds, has done something he did not anticipate in the way of supporting another institution that owes its name to his family. The playgrounds have been fitted for the children's amusement with swings, merry-go-rounds and swinging boats, and such has been the enthusiasm among the children for these new pleasures, that the first day or so after the ground was opened, thirteen children had to be taken to the Meath Hospital to be treated for wounds, several others being removed elsewhere for remedies. There is no discontent, however, on the subject, it being supposed that the children will learn to mind themselves in time.

* * *

I noticed in the paper called the *Lady* that she speaks of Carlyle's house as being unlet and almost in decay. The *Lady* does not often walk out in the Chelsea direction I should say, or she would know that Carlyle's house has been redecorated and I must say mined. The taste of its new owner is for a bright yellow and red brick face, trimmed here and there with lines of black and white. It had no beauty before, but such as age gives to old brick houses: it was like its owner Carlyle, seared, scummed and worn by the storms of a lifetime—now it has the jaunty air of a young old man, and if Carlyle came back he would never recognize it.

A NEW GOSPEL OF CLOTHES.—V

IF Dr. Jaeger's theory is sound in principle it is easy to see that there is a practically unlimited field for its application. We have hitherto spoken only of men's dress; but, of course, the system has quite as much importance for women, and the Sanitary Woollen Company has accordingly paid the greatest attention to the subject of dress materials for ladies. The Company state very truly that ladies' outer dress is in some important respects of better sanitary construction than men's. So far as protection against chill is concerned, it is pointed out that ladies' dress usually buttons well round the throat, and is closed against all admission of draught, the chest and delicate parts of the body being specially well protected. The reform of ladies' outer dress should, therefore, it is said, aim at the material rather than at the form, and in this direction there is room for a great deal of improvement. The Jaeger Company urge that the chief mistake commonly made in the selection of materials for ladies' outer dress is that the quality of perviousness is wholly ignored. "Dresses of pure wool sanitarily dyed are the exception, but even when the exterior material complies with this description, its sanitary value is almost certain to be destroyed by its being lined with some material of vegetable fibre which is quite impervious to the vapour exhaled from the skin."

We are not sufficiently experienced in the mysteries of female attire to be able to pronounce any reconditeion opinion on the value of the following mended to the attention of all lady readers for what it is worth.

"The immeasurable superior advantage of clothing which affords the least possible impediment to the passage of the body's exhalations from the skin to the outer atmosphere is explained elsewhere as a cardinal principle of Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System. Female clothing should consist of sanitary woollen chemise and drawers (or combination), sanitary woollen corset and petticoat, and a dress of sanitary woollen material and *lining*. Thus attired, a woman is fit to go anywhere, and do anything. She is as hygienically clothed as her brother or husband in his cricketing or rowing flannels. The more exercise she takes and the freer she perspires, the better will be her digestion, her complexion, and her health in general."

The Company state that this common-sense view is gradually filtering into the public mind. The fact is proved by the continually increasing demand for ladies' dress materials and dress linings in accordance with Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System. Ladies, they say, find to their surprise that these materials make up as tastefully and are equally compatible with the requirements of fashion as ordinary materials which are wholly or partly composed of impervious fibre, and are therefore to be rejected as unwholesome. The superior beauty in an artistic sense of the folds formed by woollen materials when draped, is matter on everyday of the knowledge.

Mrs. Fenwick Mille, a well-known authoress, and a former member of the London School Board, gives the following very flattering testimonial in favor of the Jaeger system of dress reform for ladies.

"I cannot speak too strongly in favour of rational underclothing, such as was first introduced and recommended by Dr. Jaeger. This is made of a fine, soft, perfectly pure wool in the natural grey colour beloved of Ruskin, but most of the qualities are also produced in white, which are woven into combinations and separate undervests and drawers and other articles. A "combination" of this double-breasted coming down inside the stockings nearly to the ankles and under the dress nearly to the wrists, with a petticoat bodice of the same outside the stays, is the most snug yet simple and rational attire possible. At most one petticoat is required, and for ordinary walkag even this can be dispensed with. The dabing about the ankles and dragging about the walk of ordinary attire is thus entirely obviated, while the warmth obtained is far greater than of any possible number of petticoats.

"For summer a thin kind of Jaeger wool garments are made, having all the appearance and softness of beautiful silk.

"This appears to me to be truly rational dressing, and it so easily commends itself to common sense, that I need not go further with the physiological reasons for its adoption.

"I am sure that Viscountess Harberton's Society has done more than its members are aware of in inducing ladies to thus itionally clothe themselves without making any alteration in their visible shape, in anticipation of the speech which Lady Harberton had asked me to make, I called in at Jaeger's place to ask then if they could give me any proof of the progress of demand for combinations. They showed me their book of open accounts in which appear the names of one of the Princesses (through her lady in wait/ng), three Duchesses, two Marchionesses, five Countesses, and very many other ladies of position as well as those of Sir Henry Thompson, Miss Mary Anderson, and other persons well known to the public."

Any ladies who may be interested in the system will find the most ample information in the Jaeger Company's price list, and other publications sold by that Company. The following sensible remarks from one of Dr. Jaeger's essays may be commended to the attention of dress reformers.

"I should now like to say a word on women's dress, but I approach the subject with a certain amount of diffidence, for here habit and prejudice are even more potent than with men, and I have to declare war against such cherished finery as silk dresses, white petticoats (often starched so as to make them thoroughly impermeable), linen stays, cotton or silk stockings and white starched dresses which enclose the whole body as though under a glass cover. Then, again, women are so fond of their store of linen, take such a delight in the diversion afforded by interminable washings, ironings and starchings, that I fear they will condemn me as a disturber of the peace of households, who is bent on creating a cheerless waste in the laundry and press room. Yet seeing that my own wife has not only become reconciled to the new order of things, but declares that she would not willingly revert to the status *quonte* I will venture to proceed. Chemise, stockings, drawers, petticoats, and stays should all be made of pure animal wool. These, with a dress of pure woollen stuff, closing well round the throat, and having a double woollen lining at the chest and downwards, should be the winter and summer wear of women, who would then participate in all the advantages which I have described, and of which they stand in greater need than do men."

For men and boys, clothing should, according to Dr. Jaeger, consist simply of woollen shirt, woollen socks, cloth trousers fitting as closely as is practicable, and cloth coat. The coat sleeves should be lined with woollen material, and these as well as the trousers should be closed against upward draughts by webbings sewn in them and fitting round the arms and ankles.

It must be remembered that these suggestions are made for the climate of Europe, where special protection is required against local chill. For persons clothed as above none of the following common articles of clothing are said to be required; and their use is deprecated by Dr. Jaeger for all who adopt the Sanitary Woollen System: (1) Undervest, (2) drawers, (3) Waistcoat, (4) Overcoat.

These suggestions are at first sight rather startling, and seem calculated to provoke criticism on various grounds. It is clear that the clothing recommended reduces to a minimum the number and the weight of the garments that are advised to be worn. Dr. Jaeger considers the number of garments that should be worn one over another to be a matter of first-rate importance. His system would reduce the body clothing to a woollen shirt and unlined cloth coat; whereas the ordinary system of clothing envelops the body in many folds of more or less thickness, viz. (1) undervest next to the skin, (2) impermeable cotton shirt, (3) cotton lined waistcoat, (4) cotton lined coat. Reckoning the cotton linings in the coat and waistcoat as a separate web, it would seem that ordinary clothing interposes no less than six separate folds, including three of impermeable cotton between the skin and the outer air. These six folds Dr. Jaeger's system would reduce to two folds of pure woollen materials so constructed as to be perfectly permeable to all the exhalations of the body, and yet to afford the maximum of warmth and protection. If additional warmth or clothing is required in Europe there is no objection on principle to the adoption of sanitary woollen underclothing in the shape of vests or drawers worn next to the skin in addition to the woollen shirt; but for India and the tropics the woollen or flannel shirt and the thin unlined coat is at once both the most comfortable, the lightest, and the healthiest attire that a man can adopt for regular use.

Everybody knows the appearance of an ordinary English cut flannel shirt, but at present comparatively few persons know what a German Jaeger cut woollen shirt is like, either in colour, material, or general appearance. The Jaeger shirt is made of double material over the chest and downwards, and it fastens on the shoulder. It is made of pure wool, carefully woven so as to produce as loose and elastic a web as possible. The fabric recommended is known in the trade as "Stookinet" or "Triest." This fabric is made up into natural grey or white according to the colour preferred. It has been specially selected as being porous and supple. It is at the same time more durable, more comfortable, to wear and less liable to shrink than ordinary flannel. Dr. Jaeger's scheme of dress reform is, however, by no means confined to the few articles of dress abovementioned. His whole system is as thorough as it is consistent. Woollen collars and cuffs replace, if necessary, the ordinary cotton articles. The socks are "digitated" or so constructed as to provide a separate stall for each toe. Leather has linings are replaced by woollen bands. Silk ties are replaced by woollen articles of precisely similar appearance. And boots and shoes, to which special attention is given, are constructed on a novel principle. Gloves of soft sanitary leather, woollen braces, and Tyrolese belts are amongst the more important of the subsidiary articles supplied. The Tyrolese belts are an admirable construction specially recommended to stout persons, and of the greatest value in India.

ANGLOPHOBIA AT PONDICHERRY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail*, in a letter published on Wednesday, states that for the first time for many a long year a Governor *de l' Etablissements des Fransais dans l' Inde* has publicly intimated his antipathy towards the English races and their institutions. So far those who have suffered most from Monsieur's hatred of English progress, are the unfortunate school children. Upon this subject the correspondent writes:—

ENGLISH EDUCATION BANNED.

It is however highly satisfactory to the British public, and especially to the good citizens of Pondicherry, to know that Governor Manes's prejudice is limited to his own individuality—beyond, perhaps, the dutiful acquiescence of his friend and adviser Monsieur Chasemougaveloyuda Mudeliar. In 1885 a project was prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, in conformity with the orders of the Governor, for creating a Primary Superior or "Middle" school; the scheme, when complete, was presented to the Council General for approval and a vote of credit for the expenses of the establishment obtained. The plan provided for a seperate "English Middle school," and up to the close of last Session (June) this branch of the "Primary Superior" gave unqualified satisfaction; but Governor Manes considers too much English learning a dangerous thing, and one of his first acts of an educational character, after his arrival in Pondicherry, was to abolish the English Middle School.

The founders of the institution expected great good to arise out of the working of the two" Middle schools simultaneously under one management and control, and the results thus far obtained fully establish the wisdom of their judgment. It was argued, and rightly so, that a boy who could pass a fair brevet examination in French and a matriculation examination in English would always find remunerative employment; and notwithstanding Monsieur Manes' prejudice against encouraging any further development of the English language within the Franco-Indian colonies he must confess that, in nearly every department of the administration over which he presides, this want of a competent knowledge of both French and English is very much felt. His Excellency, however, seems to care but little about the prospects and future of the young men of the rising generation; it is sufficient that he dislikes English in all its forms, shapes, and ceremonies, and he will tolerate but little of it in the territories over which he rules.

JUVENILE VICTIMS OF GUBERNATORIAL PREJUDICE.

The next display of the Pondicherry Governer's aversion to things English happened only a few days ago, the victims sacrificed to His Excellency's prejudices being two small boys, aged respectively, 12½ and 13½ years. In the plan of organising and carrying the Primary Superior school it was ordered by an official decree that, with a view to keep up the strength of the classes, free scholarships (*bourses*) should be given to *all* boys studying in the lower primaries who could pass a certain examination test and in this way about one-half of the present pupils were obtained. The arrengement was a wise one, for without this resource to fall back on the school would not number fifty scholars. At the *bourse* examination for the current session only about a dozen boys presented themselves, and but five of these passed the test; in this number were included the two small English boys above referred to. After the close of the examination the Director of Public Instruction told the children of their success, informing them that they were admitted into the Superior school as free scholars.

ENGLISH NEED NOT APPLY.

The session for the 1887-88 opened on September 12th, and the new *bourse* boys joined their classes, but when the names of the successful candidates were published in the official *Gazette* a fortnight later, those of the two English boys were suppressed and two other inserted in their places. The school authorities knew nothing of the change and when the principal (*Directeur*) ventured to ask the Governor for an explanation he was abruptly informed by His Excellency that the boys in question were English and could not therefore be admitted to free scholarships. It would for the present, be premature to discuss Governor Manse's apparently unconstitutional proceedings, or to refer to the very limited scope of His Excellency's experience. The matters in question have been duly reported to the Minister for the Colonies and the views of the Government of the French Republic upon these knotty questions may be looked for by the end of the year. Hitherto it has been the pride of Governors of Pondicherry, at every annual distribution day when reviewing the progress of colonial education, to declare that the system admitted of no caste distinctions and was open to the children of all nationalities. here is an educational Committee in each of the French colonial settlements but their functions seem doubtful and subordinate to the will of the Governor.

DIVINE SERVICES.

19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBR 16.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 4, 319 and 297.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 266 and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—"I shall see him, but not now."—(Balaanis Prophecy Spark.)
7-15 a.m.—Thursday—Usual Celebration.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 189, 269 and 193.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 261, 280 (2) and 240.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, (ESPLANADE.)
FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 7, 268 and 311.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 219, 276 and 266.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 238, and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 199, 172 and 346.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 462 and 239 Part 1.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 209, 270 and 510.

Wednesday, October 19.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns.—14 and 187.
Anthem.—"Behold how good and Joyful."
Hymn.—197.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
3-30 p.m.—Special Children's Service.
The Sunday School children from Bycalla and Parel will be present.
Bycalla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
6 p.m.—Mr. John Staples.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m.—Mr. Francis Patell.
6 p.m.—Mr. S.D. Young.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, (Choral and Sermon.)
5 p.m.—Children's Service, (Choral and Sermon.)
6 p.m.—Evensong, (Choral and Sermon.)
Alms for general expenses.
Daily.—Matins and Eucharist, 6-30 a.m., and Evensong, at 8 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—"Lord of all power and might."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 182, 278 and 235

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. S. Stone.—Subject of Evening Sermon—A Plea for children.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOC

"LOST OPPORTUNITIES."

In a lecture on the "Lost opportunities of the Irish Landlords," delivered in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, Archbishop Walsh in the chair. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., gave in a rapid sketch of the manner in which the traditional respect for aristocratic lineage has given way to democratic ideas in Ireland. Addressing the audience, in which were several English members of Parliament, he said :—

I intend to speak of the opportunities that the Irish gentry have lost—and madly lost—in the past, and I do not speak—I shall not say even that I despair—of the opportunities that may even yet be within their grasp (applause). The hour is never too late for forgiveness—even for the class whose hands I am sorry to say are to this hour red with evictions, and whose voices are still hoarse with clamour for coercion. What I intend to do—and what, I trust, when you have heard me, your Grace will agree with me that it is a healthy thing and a wholesome thing in the interest both of the Irish people and the Irish gentry to do, is to point out that it is the Irish gentry themselves who have taught us to do without them—who have forced us to do without them and to defy them; and what I intend to point out is that they must not be surprised if now and for evermore we base our confidence for the future of our country upon the might and the organisation of the democracy of Ireland (cheers) and upon the sympathy and the co-operation of the democracy of England. Irishmen were supposed to be nothing if not admirers of the old aristocracy. If you were to believe

CHARLES LEVER'S NOVELS,

a man, if he were only one of ancient lineage might, without detriment to his popularity, desolate a whole countryside, he might beggar his tenants, and mortgage his property up to the eyes, he might get drunk every night of his life, and put a bullet through an unfortunate tradesman if he asked for payment of his bill. The Irish people were supposed rather to like that sort of thing from a gentleman of spirit, and the people put their hands to their hats for him, and voted for him, and fought for him, as if he were the best fun in the world to be evicted and swindled by one of the old stock. It is the irony of fate that the very practices which the Irish gentry rebuke with a celestial grace in the Irish peasants of to-day as crimes of the blackest dye are only faint imitations of the pastimes of their own fathers and grandfathers. Tarring a bailiff and making him swallow his own tattitate is a proceeding copied from the highest aristocratic precedents. Mr. George Robert Fitzgerald was by no means the only man who mounted a cannon upon his castle to give the ministers of the law a hotter reception than they encountered at Bodyke and Coolgreany (hear, hear). It was the regular way of discharging honest debts in well-bred circles. The noble family of Kingston who are at this moment so horrified by the people of Mitchelstown barricading their homes and defending themselves for many a day as "Sunday men," and kept their castle provisioned for a siege. It is, indeed, because they did so, and left their debts unpaid—the debts they incurred to pamper their bodies and build their brains—that their noble descendant is now engaged in exterminating the unfortunate tenantry of Mitchelstown, not for repudiating any honest debt, but because they will not surrender the homes which their fathers lived and died, and the lands that are watered with their sweat, to pay for the claret and the dissipations of those old "wolves of the Galtees." But undoubtedly the people did not like the Irish gentry the less for their contempt for the law and their way of dealing with bailiffs.

ARISTOCRACY WAS RESPECTED

to almost adoration point. One of the bitterest reflections of the Irish gentry in these days of humiliation and helplessness must be that it is all their own fault—that they had the country and people for hundreds of years like potters' clay in their hands. If they had chosen to be the people's chiefs and leaders instead of being their slave-drivers, the Irish aristocracy might have had a great career. Unquestionably, rank and brilliancy and chivalry and all the qualities that appertain to a privileged, leisured class have always had a fascination for the Irish people. Men of that class who instead of standing apart in cold and haughty isolation have given their hearts and lives to the rescue of their down-trodden fellow-men and the idols of our history—even Rice Sandells, Grattan, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Davis, Smith O'Brien, and Charles Stewart Parnell. Did the Irish people ever ask what was these men's religious faith or in what century their ancestors came over? If ever men were petted as leaders, and besought to become leaders of the Irish people, it was the Irish gentry. It was one of the foibles perhaps one of the vices of the Irish people, their fondness and yearning for leaders of birth and station. The aristocrats who led the Volunteers of '82, with the exception of Grattan and half a dozen others were bigots and rack-renters, who had very little to recommend them except their Volunteer uniform; yet their popularity knew no bounds. O'Connell tried to keep the Catholic lords and aristocrats in the van of the Emancipation movement until his heart was sick of their cowardice and meanness, and sycophancy—they have never to this day been emancipated in their souls. The Young Ireland movement was very largely a movement with aristocratic aspirations. One of the most amazing things we learn from Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's book, "Four years of Irish History," is that up to the very eve of the revolt of '48 Smith O'Brien and some of his colleagues nourished the extraordinary delusion that the Irish gentry were meditating going over en masse—the young men who were coming to manhood at that time—to the insurrection. It was O'Brien's noble fault to believe every one else as open-hearted and as chivalrous as himself. He actually wrote letters anticipating that the gentry would be found heading the insurrection at the very moment when these same gentry were entreating Dublin Castle to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act; and only a few weeks before his own brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, denounced and disowned him as a traitor on the floor of the House of Commons. Every opportunity the Irish aristocracy ever got of identifying themselves with the people, of winning their affections or becoming their leaders, they spurned with insult and disdain (hear, hear.) They repaid their popularity in the Volunteer times by their murderings and burnings and floggings in '98. Their answers to all the melting appeals of the orators and singers of Young Ireland was to seize the crops for the rent while two millions of people were dying of famine, and then to exterminate a million more of them between 1848 and 1853, when all national spirit was extinguished, and when the country lay gasping and helpless at their feet. Even in our own day in the midst of the angry rush and roar of the revolution which their own folly brought about their ears, the Irish gentry obtained at least three separate opportunities of harmonising their interests with those of the country of their birth and the people from whom they derived their living. It is one of the most astounding fact in the history of human fatuity that the immediate and proximate cause of the Land League movement in the country Mayo was

A CONFEDERENCY OF FOUR OF THE GREATEST LANDOWNERS

in the county—Lord Lucan, Sir Roger Palmer, Sir Robert Blosse Lynch, and Lord Sligo—to refuse a wretched abatement of only 10 per cent to a tenantry on the brink of starvation (hear, hear). They kept their 10 per cent, and they founded the Land League. I remember with what shrieks of laughter the landlord newspapers received the first project of the Land League under Mr. Parnell's hand to buy the landowners out at twenty years' purchase of Griffith's valuation. I wonder what they would give to catch Mr. Parnell's signature to such an offer under date of this present month of grace, September, 1887. I am fraid it is only an artist from the *Times* office who is likely to furnish them with such a document. Again, several years ago, in a remarkable paper read before the Statistical Society, Lord Monteagle suggested to the landlords of Ireland the two conditions, and the only two conditions, on which they could still lead lives of comfort and of honour and of usefulness in their native land—First, that they should cease to be landlords; second, that they should cease to act as the English garrison. That is, of course, the landlord way of putting it. What acting as the English garrison really means is using the power of England to garrison their own rent offices and to make the name of England detestable, for I deny that the landlords of Ireland have ever been either a loyal or an efficient garrison of England, whenever their own interests or their own fears prompted them to be rebels or runaways. Well,

LORD MONTAGLE'S WARNING

fell on heedless ears. Mr Gladstone's great bills of last year came (tremendous plaudits). They offered the most Mr. Splendid avenue to power and honour that ever opened its arms to a dethroned and fallen oligarchy. The Irish gentry might have had a price for their estates which, in a cheap country like Ireland, would have ensured them affluence. They might have had in the Parliament of their country the power for which they hunger and travel all the way from the Riviera to retain in even a local board of guardians. Far-seeing men have estimated that in an Irish Parliament, constituted according to Mr. Gladstone's scheme, a wise and capable and patriotic Conservative party might not only have been a potential minority but might have found their way to an Irish Treasury Bench. And all this upon the one simple condition of fusing their interest and sympathies with those of the body of their countrymen, instead of for ever severing and distempering their country like an angry pustule or like a poisoned spear-point. Did the Irish people look surly or haggle about the price? On the contrary, they pined and yearned for peace and brotherhood in the great task of building up a happy Irish nation. And the Irish gentry? With a few noble exceptions, such as Lord Powers court and Lord Greville, their answer was to smite the hand that was extended to them. Their answer was to summon the demons of religious bigotry from their den, and to circulate eleven millions of scurilous libels on their fellow-countrymen through the printing press of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. They complain a great deal nowadays of our setting class against class. It was they themselves, in their blind arrogance and folly, in spite of the prayers and the warnings and the entreaties of Irish Nationalists—it was they themselves who

FIRST SET CLASS AGAINST CLASS,

or rather set up their own selfish class against the interests and the sympathies and the aspirations of every other class in the nation. They never, as a class, established one idea in common with the people upon whose industry they lived (hear, hear.) They had three hundred years of unbroken power to make history, and the history they made was a history of famines and rack-rents and penal laws and misery—a history of millions plundered and degraded in their own land—under the heel of a few thousand foreigners—a history during which the gentry of Ireland never did an act of justice that was not wring from them, and never did one act of unadulterated grace so long as England gave them her bayonets to enable them to refuse it (hear, hear.) Nemesis came at last in the shape of an Irish. It is a singular fact that democracy is a Frankenstein of their own raising. Democracy has sprung from the two very sources which England relied upon to rid her of the Irish difficulty—National education and emigration. The National System of Education was founded for the express purpose of undermining the faith and destroying the Nationality of the youth of Ireland. Men like Archbishop Whateley and Mr. Carlile, who devised that system, and who composed the school books, were dead certain that they had discovered a machine for turning the youth of Ireland into soupers in faith and West Britons in politics. Things have not turned out quite to their satisfaction. Sir R. Peel relied on two instruments to denationalise Ireland—

THE POLICEMAN AND THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Whatever the constabulary system did to enchain the limbs of the Irish people his system of National Education did still more to emancipate their minds and souls. The policeman proved to be an efficient ally of England, but the schoolmaster did not turn out so satisfactorily, and the schoolmaster is the more potent man of the two when all is said and done. It is the young fellows whom the governing classes sent into the National schools to be turned into flunkeys and slaves—it is these very young fellows who swore that once the Irish peasant was embarked in a coffin-ship they were done with him for evermore. But there came back from America a power more fatal to aristocracy and to privileged idleness than if these Irish emigrants had come back in line-of-battle ships and armies. There came back the principles of democracy and freedom which the emigrants imbibed in the great Republic of the West. Every American letter that came home was

A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY.

From the time that American principles took root here in the soil that was prepared for them by education, it was all over with the ascendency of the Irish gentry; for the moment free inquiry began to be focused upon them their pretensions melted away like wax before a fire. People began to ask them—selves who were these gods who wrapped themselves up in cold and haughty majesty, and looked down upon the people whose industry gave them rents to squander, and purple and fine linen to bask in. To our surprise we found that they were not gods but men, with much blood very much the same colour as other men's, and with a by no means alarming preponderance of brains. The gods were, in fact, a squad of Cromwellian troopers a few generations removed. As somebody remarked—I think it was O'Connell—the Irish gentry have nothing ancient about them but their prejudices, and nothing modern except their pedigrees. The so-called "old families" were but things of yesterday compared with the ancient race they despised and lorded it over. The old families of the land are to be found not in the landlords' mansion, but in the cabins of their serfs. To have remained rich and flourishing during a history such as ours is the greatest reproach a native family could incur. In a history like that of the Irish race poverty is the best sign of nobility, and rank is the worst evidence of shame. When thoughts of this kind began to work and burn in the minds of the young men of Ireland, their revolt against the supremacy of this alien caste was as sudden as their submissiveness had been complete. No man's importance and his place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen will depend for the future in Ireland, not upon the length of his purse, nor the length of his pedigree, but upon his usefulness to the community and his readiness to labour and to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen (applause). Up to the present a man's consequence in Ireland was measured by the amount of misery he created; for the future it will be measured by the amount of happiness he can confer—by the amount of good he can do in prosecuting industry, rewarding toil, and raising up the poor and lowly. The Irish gentry have, fortunately for human rights, left us no alternative but to be democrats and to draw our strength for the great heart of the people. The Irish people have not the slightest dislike to a man merely because he has a good coat to his back, or because he comes of an ancient family. The objection to Mr. Parnell's claim is that it produces only one Mr. Parnell to ten thousand aliens or enemies and oppressors of the people. If in the morning the Irish gentry proposed frankly to draw

A WET SPONGE OVER THE PAST,

there is not a prominent politician in Ireland who would answer with a churlish or contumelious word. They would be welcomed. They would be honoured. A single Smith O'Brien redeems a whole pedigree of Black Inchiquins. The change which the wizardry of one great old man has wrought in the course of a single year in the feelings of the most extreme of us towards the English people is an assurance that no prejudices are too ancient, no wrongs too cruel, no grudges too deep-seated, to yield to the first appeal of gallantry and sincerity to the Irish heart. There shall be false gods no more in Ireland; but for good men and capable men who have a heart for the miseries of their countrymen and the will to labour for their alleviation, there is still, and there will be always, welcome, honour, and gratitude, no matter what his class or from what race he may be sprung. But the longer the Irish gentry continue at enmity with the Irish people, the harder will it become. Forty years ago the Irish landlords were enough to band themselves enthusiastically with the people at that time to win an Irish Parliament, and had flooded and dominated that Parliament with their own territorial influence, their rackrents might have remained unabridged for many a day, and the enforcement of popular rights might have been indifinitely retarded. At present the Irish people can dispense with them as Nationalists, and are determined to dispense with them as landlords. Irish democracy is not blood thirsty or vengeful. If those who are so fond of magnifying the deeds of violence which have blotted our history here and there for the last few years would once examine the dark story of revolution in other lands, and think of the seas of suffering and bloodshed which engulf the beaten side—if they will only remember the history of class and their own ancestors who were tortured and trampled to death tens of thousands in '98—they will have to confess that there never was a revolution involving the overthrow of so rooted and so detested an oligarchy which was effected at so small a cost of bloodshed and crime as ours, and they will have to confess that whatever crime lurked in the train of that great and memorable peaceful revolution was not the outgrowth of democracy, but was a remnant of the barbarism their own oppression had begotten.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH WHEAT TRADE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in responding to the toast of the "House of Commons," at a luncheon, in connection with an agricultural show at Easingwold, near York, made some remarks on the subject of the competition between England and India in the wheat trade, which are likely to attract some attention outside the circle of his "immediate audience." The noble Lord held out little hope of better times for the English wheat-grower, on account of the severity, not of American, but of Indian competition. Here are his own words :—

IS WHEAT REMUNERATIVE?

When I come to the question of grain, I suppose I shall be carrying you with me in saying that the prices of grain, and specially the prices of wheat, are low, unremunerative, and no doubt almost ruinous to the cultivator. (Cheers.) Well, on that point—and I remind you that I speak only as a politician—on that point I have not a grain of comfort to offer. In a word, the conduct of the British farmer in growing wheat, and in continuing to grow wheat, reminds me of the conduct of the guards at Waterloo. They did not know when they were beaten, and so they fought on, and they won the battle; and it is just possible that the British farmer, with his indomitable perseverance in growing wheat, may win in the end. But, for my own part, I see nothing which is likely to cause a rise in the price of wheat profitable to the agriculturist. I think it is no use, at an agricultural meeting like the present, blinking the truth. Better to say right out the manner in which affairs appear to one.

INDIA, NOT AMERICA, THE GREAT COMPETITOR.

We have to recollect that foreign imports of wheat are illimitable. It is not only from America that these foreign imports come. It is quite possible that if they can only from America there might be some prospect of the prices of wheat rising, because America would in the course of time, and probably very rapidly, consume her own wheat, and the margin of exportation would grow less in America. But you have India to deal with, and every yard of railway which is made in India—and railways are being made very rapidly now in India—every yard of railway throws thousands of quarters of Indian wheat into the English market. And the Indians do not consume their own wheat. The great mass of the Indian peasants do not live upon wheat. They live upon cheaper kinds of grain; and I think it is well that the farmers of England should realise thoroughly that we have in our great Indian possessions, which I do not suppose you are prepared to part with—we have a tremendous granary—an illimitable granary—which we can draw to pour into the English market increasing quantities of wheat. I think it is as well to state all these matters, so that, if you find them to be accurate, you may found your calculations upon them. (Hear, hear.)

THE FUTURE.

On the whole, gentlemen, I suppose really this is the case that English agriculture at the present moment is undergoing a process of great and radical change. The old era of large holdings, large employment of machinery, large cultivation of arable land is possible passing away, and you are getting to an era of much smaller holdings, much more economical management of those holdings, and a great preponderance—a marked preponderance—of pasture cultivation over arable cultivation. I do not know whether that at all agrees with your views. It strikes me that it is possibly the case, and an industry which is undergoing a great, a marked, a radical change through the time of that change is sure to be in a critical and in a difficult position. I trust that the time occupied in that change may not be too protracted. I trust that the enterprise, and the skill, and the courage of the British agriculturist may enable him to adapt himself very rapidly, indeed, to the changed conditions of the agricultural markets; but no doubt, while this change of agriculture is going on, we must expect difficulties, and we must expect considerable depression.

THE WORKING CLASSES OF LONDON.

THE demonstrations of the unemployed in London, whatever other result they may produce, will have the effect of drawing attention to the state of the labour market in the metroplis. We have recently had assurances that trade in England is improving, but any improvement which may have taken place does not appear to have tended to a reduction of that large army of workmen without work which is always present in the World's Metropolis. Some time ago, soon after the unemployed mob had marched through the West End, wrecking and looting shops, Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, directed an inquiry to be made, on a statistical basis, into the condition as to employment, wages, rent, nationality, &c., of the working classes in certain districts of the metropolis. The result is now published in a report by Mr. Ogle, Superintendent of Statistics in the office of the Registrar General; and though Mr. Ogle is of opinion that the information collected is of very small statistical value, its interest is undeniable, especially in view of the demonstrations which are now taking place.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

The returns are made up from cards which were taken round by collectors and filled up with information given by individual. The total number of men, concerning whom the desired facts were ascertained, was 29,451, representing, with their families, 125,313 persons. Of the 29,451 men, 95 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only 5 per cent. abroad. The foreign element was found chiefly among the sugar bakers, tailors, cigar and tobacco workers, farriers, skin-dressers and dyers, bakers, and bootmakers; but the total number of foreigners engaged in these trades is only 2,678 :—

So far, then, as these returns, go (says Mr. Ogle), they scarcely support the current belief that foreign labour is largely supplanting native labour in London. At the same time it must be remembered that the proportions in the tables by no means necessarily represent the proportions that obtain in the whole of London. Very much depends on the areas selected as samples, for instance, if foreigners congregate in special limited quarters; and it may well be, and almost certainly would be, the case that, had different districts been selected, utterly different proportions would have been registered.

EIGHTY-THREE PER CENT. OF THE TAILORS ARE FOREIGNERS.

However, some real light is thrown on the subject by taking the parish of St. George in the East alone :—

This is a quarter much frequented by foreign workmen, especially tailors. According to the tables, the proportion in this district of foreign to total tailors was at the date of the inquiry, in March last, 83 to 100. Is this proportion higher than was the case in 1881? At the date of the census—that is, in April, 1881—the foreign tailors formed only 61 per cent. of all the tailors living in St. George in the East. There would, therefore, appear to have been a not inconsiderable increase in the proportion of foreign tailors in the interval between April, 1881, and March 1887. The proportion of foreigners in the sugar-baking industry has remained quite unchanged; it was 86 per cent. in 1881 and again 86 per cent. in 1887. In the tobacco industry the proportion of foreigners was 50 per cent. in 1881 and had risen to 55 per cent. in 1887; but dealing as we are in this group with small numbers, 50 and 55 per cent. may be regarded as equal ratios.

"OUT OF WORK."

The returns showed that of the 29,451 men, 73 per cent. were in work at the date of the inquiry, while 27 per cent. were unemployed. Says Mr. Ogle :—

The proportion of men out of work differed enormously, as might be expected, in the different groups. The group in which the proportion was highest is that of the dock-labourers, where the percentage was no less than 55, while it was also 37 among other rough labourers. For the shipwrights it was 44. It was also very high in the several building trades, being 37 for the masons and bricklayers, 33 for the painters and glaziers, and 27 for the carpenters and joiners. The proportion also exceeded 25 per cent. among the men and watermen, bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, coopers, tobacco-workers, and costermongers. At the other and more fortunate end of the list came those men who are in the employment of Government or of companies—namely, the postmen and letter-sorters, etc., the policemen, the railway servants, and railway porters. In these cases the proportion of unemployed varied from 2 to 6 per cent.

HOW THE WORKING CLASSES LIVE.

Here are some interesting details as to the housing of these people :—

Of the men in work, 59 per cent. occupied three or more rooms, 21 per cent. occupied two rooms, 17 per cent. occupied a single room, while 3 per cent. shared a room with others. There were, of course, wide differences between the different groups in regard to these house accommodations. The groups with the scantiest lodgment were the dock-labourers and the costermongers, of whom 50 and 46 per cent. respectively lived either a single room or only [illegible] room. The best housed were the policemen, of whom only one per cent. had less than two rooms. Next to the police were the shop-rights, the wheelwrights, and the railway servants, with 6, 7, and 10 per cent. respectively of their numbers living in single rooms or parts of a room. Then followed in succession, with percentages of similarly housed men not above 15, engine and machine makers, carpenters and joiners, watch-makers and jewellers, cabinet-makers, engine-drivers, firemen and stokers, blacksmiths, printers and bookbinders, clerks, shopmen, butchers, masons and bricklayers, painters and glaziers. To a certain extent, but not without many exceptions, the amount of house accommodation varied with the civil condition; the groups with the highest or lowest proportions of married men being also the groups with the largest or smallest number of rooms.

REST NOT COMPARED WITH EARNINGS.

Upon this point the returns are extremely dubious, information obviously inaccurate having been given in many cases. However, Mr. Ogle deduces the following :—

The average weekly rent and average weekly earnings of all the men in work at the time of the inquiry were 6s. 2d. and 24s. 7d. respectively; the proportion of rent to wages being therefore almost exactly one to four. It is probable, however, that the rent has been often overstated and the earnings still more often understated. In 323 cases the means of subsistence as stated were less than the stated rent. If the returns for foreigners be compared with those for natives, those six groups alone being taken in which the foreign element is considerable, it will be found that the average rent was in each case 6s. 4d., while the average earnings were 22s. 7d. for the natives and 21s 5d. for the foreigners. The foreigners earned higher wages in the sugar-baking and the shoemaking industries, while the natives were the more highly paid among the tailors, the furriers and skin workers, the tobacco workers, and the bakers.

There are five groups in which the average weekly earnings, as returned, are above 30s.—namely, the engine and machine makers, the masons and bricklayers the carpenters and joiners, the wheelwrights, and the shipwrights. After these come in succession the printers and bookbinders, blacksmiths, clerks, policemen, watchmakers, &c., engine-drivers, &c., painters and glaziers, whose stated wages average under 30s. but over 28s. Then come coopers, shopmen, bakers, butchers, railway servants, seamen and watermen, postmen, &c., with wages under 28s. but over 25s. Then follow, with wages under 25s. but over 24s., artisans not included in other groups, cabinetmakers, skin-dressers, &c., watchmen, &c., cabmen, &c., servants, sugar-bakers, carmen, tobacco workers, nondescripts, tailors, general labourers, shoemakers, railway-porters, while at the bottom of the list, with earnings of 17s. and under, come dock-labourers and costermongers, &c. The average weekly rent for the men in work was, as already stated, 6s. 2d.; while for the men out of work it was 4s. 8d. Confining ourselves to the men in work, the range of average rent in the occupational groups was from 4s. 5d. paid by dock-labourers to 7s. 5d. paid by clerks.

Speaking generally, the higher the earnings the higher also the rent, as might be expected; and consequently the proportion of wages paid as rent, when calculated for each group, is found to be pretty uniform. With one exception, the rent fluctuates between two and three tenths of the stated earnings. The one exception is the group of costermongers, where a week is paid out of 15s. 4d. earnings, or almost exactly a third. Putting this exception aside, the groups that expend the largest fraction of their earnings on rent are tailors and railway-porters, while the group where the proportion is smallest is that of carmen.

BROAD-BRIMMED HATS AND BAGGY TROUSERS.

WE are destined once more (says a Paris correspondent) to behold an innovation in the shape of hats, and, if we are to believe the chroniclers of fashion, the *bord-plats* bearers which decorated the skulls of *copurchics* last season are to be relegated to the museum of vanished *modes*. The new hat will have broad and capacious brims of the well-known "quaker" pattern, and beavers, instead of going out of fashion altogether, as some people here would have it, will become larger and more elaborate than ever. There is also a rumour that the fashionable tailors intend to return to the old "peg-top" inexpressibles which have been immortalized in the sketches of Gavarni. These are called *pantalons a la Hussarde*, as they are worn by some of the cavalry soldiers who were "Hussars" when corps of that name existed in the French army. We may accordingly look forward to some curious phenomena on the boulevards during the forthcoming season. Dashes in broad-brimmed hats and baggy trousers will be an agreeable change after *bord-plats* green or blue jackets, red "claw-hammers" for evening wear, and carnation ties.

UNDER PARIS IN A METALLIC TUBE.

AN ingenious man of science, M. Berlier, has proposed to the French Minister of Public Works a plan for conveying people from station to station in Paris by means of an underground tube. This plan, in his opinion, would advantageously replace the Metropolitan Railway, the bill for which was thrown out by the Chamber. M. Berlier is very sanguine about his underground project, and seems to think that it will be as easy to get people through his tubes as letters or parcels. Parisians would be able to traverse the metropolis in an electric train drawn along a metallic tube at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, the traction being effected by means of electricity.

TRUSSES, Bandages, Ladies' Belts, etc., of improved patterns and superior qualities, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CIVILIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY IN OCEANIA.

It is my deliberate opinion, though it is arrived at with sadness, that European civilization presents itself to races in a low state of culture with such frightful concomitants, that it is better for them not to have known it. For many years these islands were the refuges of runaway sailors from merchant vessels, deserters from the navy, men tainted with crime, dissolute in habits. They settled among the natives, became worse than they, made them worse than they were, teaching them new arts, new vices, new crimes. In process of time came the manstealing vessels from Queensland, Fiji, and even Peru. Men were decoyed on board vessels, thrown into the hold and kidnapped. Sometimes one of the crew was dressed up to resemble a well-known missionary or a bishop, so as to disarm suspicion. In this way whole islands were depopulated of their males. Some languages have actually ceased to be spoken; a bitter sense of wrong has been engendered in the minds of survivors and neighbours, venting itself in cruelty upon innocent Europeans, and, when the laborer returns to his island, he comes back changed, but not improved, man; he is supplied with firearms and powder; he has acquired vices, and the compound savagery of the low European outcast; he has learned no useful trade or manufacture, or method of agriculture; he comes back to find his wife remarried, as it was naturally supposed that he was dead; he has a sense of wrong, and the means of avenging it, and he avails himself of the opportunity.

Ships of war have been sent on cruises, and investigating commanders have made rough and ready investigations and spoken kind words: other the liquor dealer has brought his deadly wares for barter with native products, and taught new and deadly tastes. Can it be a matter of surprise that, under all such influences, the population has wasted away? A ship arrives from Sydney with a few cases of small pox or measles on board: no attempt is made to protect the people from the risk of infection: to these races infectious diseases, which have become hereditary, and therefore under control among Europeans, are totally unknown, both in their symptoms and their remedies. In Fiji 50,000 died of the measles, for when the first feverish eruption manifested itself, they rushed into the sea, and this meant death, as the cold water drove the eruption inwards. Many of the established customs and modes of life familiar to Europeans seem calculated to be destructive to these islanders, and many of their own customs lead to the same effect: even the adoption of European garments unsuited to the climate leads to diseases, and it is notorious that after commerce with a European, a native woman becomes barren when united to one of her countrymen. Of the fact of the gradual decay and the certainty of eventual extinction within a calculable period, there can be no doubt.

I quote some lines from Bishop Patteson's Journal :—"How I think of those islands! How I see those bright coral and sandy beaches, strips of burning sunshine, fringing the home of forests rising into ridges of little hills covered with a dense mass of vegetation. Hundreds of pople are crowding upon them, naked armed, with uncouth cries and gestures, I cannot talk to them but by signs; but they are my children, now! May God enale me to do my duty to them!!! And yet maddend by the cruelties of the man-stealers they slew him. Some of the islands are volcanoes always in a state of ebruption: some islands are low—low as the level of to sea: the trees seem growing out of the water: some are mere atolls, circles of corals round an iternal lake, always at peace, while the sea is raging round. Some of the islands are girt with barrier rep framed of coral: in others, the islands themselveare reefs of coral.

The early discoverers, thechance visitors, and the later residents, seem never toveary in the description of the marvellous beanties of these wondrous islands, shrouded for so many centries from the knowledge both of the ancient and mdern world. The Greek and the Roman geographer had speculated on the existence of an antarctic continent, and the poets of both nations had dreamed of the Fortunate Islands, where nature produced sustnance without labour; but these secrets were not revaled until the hour had come and the veil was lifid up which had covered this galaxy of Islands studing the Pacific, and the existence of tribes, languges, and customs, was revealed in all the virgin freshness and novelty of a totally different culture, nonesctions of the growth of centuries which had hardened and refined Asiatic and European nations. Sill there were found among them some men capable ofbeing degraded to the level of evil demons, and others of being elevated to the dignity of becoming faithful Christians. On no part of the world has the awful life-giving power of the Gospel been so manifested by its work on the uneducated and savage, as in the conversion of the Protestant and Roman Catblic Missionaries in these regions. It was given to these islanders to develop the high sublimity of the ntive teacher system, and to graft a tree which could produce confessors and martyrs upon a stock which had previously produced nothing but idolaters stained with human blood, and cannibals. The history of the great possibilities of the human race would have been incomplete had we not in these last days been informed, that converted cannibals had won the love and esteem of British Missionaries both before and after their conversion. The divinity of the Gospel would not have been entirely appreciated, had we never read of the [illegible] accompanied their brave and faithful Christian wives with their own free will being landed on the coasts of an island of bloody savages knowing that there were but two alternatives—either to be killed and devoured long before the mission ship returned next year, or by the grace of God working through their feeble speech and humble example, to obtain such an influence over the savages as to transform them into new men, teaching the men to be strong without being cruel, and the women to be loving and tender and yet not unchaste and they succeeded: they thought their countrymen to cover their nakedness, leave of their bad habits, submit to the laws of monogany, tear down their idols of wood and stone, and elevate the sign of the Cross, and so love the Bible, faithfully rendered in their own beautiful language, that neither Giant-Pagan in Madagascar, nor Giant-Pope in Tahiti could tear it from their hands and hearts. The heart wakes up in a glad surprise when it reads of such things. All those who were engaged in this blessed work sing the same triumphant song, and the undercurrent of music of thanksgiving is heard in all their narratives.

Without doubt, those who love their Master, and believe His precious promises, will rejoice when even one poor island, after expenditure of labour and precious lives, is added to His Kingdom. The value of redeemed souls is not estimated in earthly balances, or by human calculations. The Lord knoweth them that are His, and it is a cause of encouragement for the future and thanksgiving for the past, to regard this blessed chain of missions spread like a necklace of pearls from the shores of New Guinea and Australia right up to the gates of the morning in Eastern Island, almost within touch of South America. Our knowledge of the languages and customs of these races has been collected solely by the Missionaries. The civilisation of the world was not to be accomplished by guns or ships of war. Commerce, statecraft, or colonization would not help these helpless races for the short period of existence left to them by the ruthless law of progress: it has rather aided their destruction by substituting rum, gunpowder, and loathsome diseases, cannibalism, human sacrifice, and witchcraft. But the Missionary spirit of Europe and America has proved equal to the occasion, and a voice stronger than that of the lust of gold, earth-greed, and annexation has been heard. Instead of seeking for gold, the true-hearted Missionary has given something better than fine gold: instead of sending out foreign governors and captains to rule over these tribes, a domination for good has been established over their souls by men of their own colour and race, but who have been transformed into angels of light by the life-giving influences of the Holy Spirit. Instead of attempting to annex these far off islands as an earthly kingdom, the messengers of good tidings have given to these inhabitants of the ends of the world an inheritance in the kingdom of heaven. A stream of light has been left on the waters to mark the course of the mission ship, the light of human knowledge, Christian culture, and divine pardon. The one great object of human existence is to discover the knowledge of God's dealings with His creatures and the one great duty of those creatures is to love honour and worship that great Creator, no longer unknown. This object has been attained: this duty has been performed. Laus Deo!—Mr. Robert Cust in the *Calcutta Review*.

TOBACCO-GROWING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE cannot be any pretence (says a well-informed correspondent) that the experiment of growing tobacco in Great Britain has not had a fair trial this year. The crop has been grown, or attempted to be grown as far north as Elgin, as far south as Cornwall, at Boston in the east and at Cardiff in the west. Forty-five growers made the statutory declaration of their intention to grow tobacco required by the Inland Revenue Department, about twenty acres being the total area of the plots, as compared with five acres last year. The season has been far more favourable to the maturing of the crop than can be expected generally, so that if tobacco of good quality can be produced in this country, it should be forth-coming when the present growth has been cured. Last year's experiments cannot be said to have been brilliantly successful. According to the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue tobacco was grown by 24 persons in fourteen counties, and attained maturity in 20 instances. In only six cases, however, was the produce good enough for duty to be paid on it, that of the other fourteen growers being destroyed. The aggregate produce of the successful growers was 232 lbs., on which the duty was charged, though it appears to have been paid on only 84 lb., amounting to 14*l* when the balance-sheet for 1886-7 was made up. On the very liberal assumption that the tobacco is worth 1s. a pound in excess of the 6d. duty, the returns to the six successful growers will be 11*l*, 12s. altogether, or less than 2*l* each, probably not a tenth part of the expenditure. At this rate agricultural depression will not be greatly relieved by tobacco-growing. No doubt allowances must be made for a first attempt; but by this time growers have had ample opportunities of learning their new business, and if there should be anything like a repetition of last year's failure, the Revenue officials can scarcely be asked to undertake for a third time the great amount of extra work which the experiments have put upon them.

LOSSES IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

INVESTIGATIONS recently made in the War Department at Washington show that the late American Civil War was relatively the most sanguinary on record. Though the Federal and Confederate returns are not altogether exact, the War Office is able to give a close approximate estimate of the killed, wounded, and missing in the Federal forces. Hear are some ascertained facts :—

According to the statistics, 297,825 Union soldiers lie buried in the various national cemeteries. Including losses of which no account can be taken, the war cost the North 320,000 lives, or more than one in nine of all those who entered the service. The two opposing armies met in over 2,000 skirmishes and battles, as 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was upwards of 500 men, and in at least ten battles more than 10,000 men were reported lost on each side. The combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces in killed, wounded, and missing in the [illegible] engagements were :—Shiloh, 24,000; 23,000; Gettysburg, 51,000; Stone River, 37,000; Chancellorsville, 30,000; Clellan's peninsula campaign, 50,000; Grant's campaign, 125,000; Waterloo 180,000; and Sherman's campaign, 125,000; Waterloo was one of the desperate battles of Wellington's casualties were in European history, yet while during the American war, the loss of life in Confederate prisons, Atlanta, Chickamauga, Andersonville, and other places frequently reached a monthly average of 3,000, sometimes exceeded 40 per cent., and the average of killed and wounded on one side of the other was 30 per cent. If the figures of the Confederate losses could be accurately ascertained, the total deaths in the late war would probably surpass 500,000. It is not a little curious that the losses and captured men of the Federals—who were victorious in the struggle—almost equaled the whole of the Confederate forces.

DYNAMITE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENGLAND.

PROFESSOR Mezzeroff addressed in New York on Wednesday night, Sept. 21, two hundred or three hundred people, who had been summoned by advertisement to listen to his lecture upon dynamite and appeal for funds for his school. Mezzeroff speaks as if he was in earnest, and his audience cheered such observations as the following :—

"England has spent 400,000,000 dols. to build ironclads; 25 dols. worth of dynamite would blow any one of them into the air. Give me 500 young men, and I'll line every seaport on the Irish coast with torpedoes that can be exploded a mile away. Give me 500 more, and I will sweep every vessel bearing the English flag from the face of the seas, without losing a single man. I'll show you how to blow up a whole brigade of English soldiers with 200 dols. When we are ready we will declare war. I tell you we will have every Englishman in England walking on tiptoe for fear the next rock he steps on will blow up."

LIVERPOOL'S HERMIT MILLIONAIRE.

SOME years ago there might have been seen in Bold street, the Regent-street of Liverpool, an elderly gentleman of spare figure, erect, military bearing, and dressed in the fashion of forty years ago. Few knew him, except perhaps a few of the older Liverpool merchants; for he shrank from publicity, lived a simple life, and has just died in his eightieth year. Mr. William Taylor, whose father commenced business in 1798 as a wholesale grocer, and invested money in land which has since become very valuable, was most eccentric in his habits. He lived almost entirely alone. He had a fine library and elegant literary tastes, and kept a table such as epicareans would have revelled in. He was a good horseman but he never rode except on Sundays, when, accompanied by his groom he rode to Manchester, Warrington, or elsewhere, and even further. He always attended divine service in the place to which he rode, and liked to alight from his horse just as the bells left off. Except £1,000 left for a stained glass window in Walton Church his immense property passes to a maiden lady Miss Stringer.

HOW TO DIE.

A man of curious tastes, whom the *Gazeta* calls "a future Rossi," has been making the round of the hospitals in St. Petersburg in order to "see how people die." He inquired of the different physicians whether they had any patient in the way of death, and when he received an affirmative reply, begged leave to be allowed to stand at the bedside during the dying moments. He said that he was educating himself for the stage, and understood that both Salvini and Rossi had